[illegible] OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,258—New Series.

BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
— VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	26th Jan.
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	2nd Feb.
— HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	9th „
L. SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	16th „
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	23rd „
L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot	2nd March.
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	9th „
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	16th „
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	23rd „
L. POONA	3130	550	—	30th „
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	6th April.
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	13th „
— ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. Brady	20th „
L. DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Seaton	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked (L.) proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	27th Jan.
DECCAN	3129	550	W. A. Seaton	10th Feb.
KHIVA	2609	450	M. DeHorne	24th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 5th, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. ROME, 5,000 tons, 1,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 13th April, 1882.

F. D. PARKER,
28th Dec., 1881. Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THREE MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

DURING the continuation of Quarantine in Egypt and Italy, the duration of these tickets will be extended to cover any loss of time on the voyage to Brindisi and Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..	R 500	Including wines.	I Class ..	R 520	Including wines.
II do.	340		II do.	350	
III do.	140	Without food.	III do.	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

MANILLA, on Wednesday, the 1st February, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.	Brighton Route
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95	R 80
	II do.	70	50
From Naples.	I do.	145	133
	II do.	105	98

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, January 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan.
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	8th Mar.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] May.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	390	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	180	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. DONCICH, 1,927 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd February, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 2nd, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verrill	2,300	300	4th Feby.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	22nd „
RYDALL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	18th Mar.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	1st April.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bill of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from upcountry by this line will also be undertaken.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
EXTRA STEAMER TO SAIL EARLY IN APRIL.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500.

THE splendid new steel-built Screw-steamer MERTON HALL, 4,1000 Tons, will be despatched as above, and afterwards take her place on the regular line. Her accommodation has been specially arranged with all the recent improvements or the comfort and convenience of passengers and is unsurpassed.

Precise date of sailing will be advertised hereafter.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 14, 1882.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,

available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON have succeeded in putting into operation RETURN TICKETS at REDUCED FARES between BRINDISI and LONDON good for SIX MONTHS.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, [illegible] Row, Bombay (originators of the European [illegible] system), established 1841.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 24th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on FRIDAY, 27th January, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th February, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th January, 1882.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS ON SALE
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOME-MADE MARMALADE.
THE FINEST THAT CAN BE MADE.
1 lb. tins. Cash 10 As.

In this preparation the flavour of the fresh Orange is fully retained, and all gross parts of the Fruit being rejected, it is adapted to the most fastidious and delicate taste.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.
CAPS.
CARTRIDGES.
CARTRIDGE CASES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
GUNPOWDER.
SHOT, ordinary and chilled
WADS.
HUNTING KNIVES.
MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for
PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S
CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS, AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
of every superior quality ;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL
GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND
GNNERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

FISHING TACKLE
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

PROPERTY IN KARACHI FOR SALE.

THE LIQUIDATORS of the S. P. and D. BANK having decided to sell that VALUABLE PROPERTY on the McLeod Road, Karachi, near the city Railway Station, at present occupied by Messrs. Latham and Co., undersigned begs to intimate that he will be prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS for the same up to 10 a. m. on MONDAY, the 30th January, 1882.

The property consists of a handsome and substantial building in the Italian style suitable for a dwelling house, a bank or a merchant's office ; and extensive and complete outhouses built of stone and lime and very suitable for godowns.

The area of the ground measures 5,168 square yards. The whole is held on a lease for 51 years from 1858. The Government Land rent is Rs. 16-8-0 per annum.

The property adjoins the Station-yard of the Scind Railway whence sidings might be run into the compound, and the frontage is bounded by McLeod Road, along which a tramway will be laid in a few months. The situation is one of the best in Karachi for a merchant or a banker, and it is expected that in the course of a few years the property will greatly increase in value.

The highest offer will be accepted. Payment to be made within one month from date of sale.

J. CAMPBELL,
Attorney for the Liquidators S. P. and D. Bank, Karachi.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
THIS EVENING,
SATURDAY, 21ST JANUARY,
AT 9 PRECISELY.
RETAINED FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brooks, Mr. B. O'Brien, Miss Emma Markham.

To be followed at 10 by the BURLESQUE,

THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE.

Mr. F. Merer, Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Kate Thoburn, Mrs. Norville, Miss Emma Markham.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16 ; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4 ; Pit Stall, Rs. 2 ; Pit, Re. 1 ; Back Seats, As. 8.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. ; performance commences at 9 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

STAGE MANAGER..................MR. F. MERER.
BUSINESS MANAGER...............MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

LOST

A POCKET-BOOK containing a Letter of Credit of Messrs. MARTIN and Co., London, in favour of G. BATY BLAKE. Any person returning the pocket-book and contents to the FRENCH BANK will be liberally rewarded.

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating drafts under this credit.

THE Rev. J. G. GREGSON will (D.V.) PREACH in St. Andrew's Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, on behalf of the Army Scripture Readers' Society, when a collection in behalf of the Society will be made.

THOMAS H. GREIG.
Bombay, 21st January, 1882.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian mail-steamer MANILLA, Captain G. Dodero, which arrived in Bombay Harbour on the 19th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and pay FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's office, Sassoon House, Elpinstone Circle, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

HORSES ! HORSES ! and ARAB MARES !
PER S. S. CALCUTTA, FROM BUSSORA.

IMMEDIATE attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders are earnestly requested to inspect the SIXTH FRESH BATCH of superior high-caste Arab Horses and Mares, belonging to well-known Dealer Shaik Jasum Bin Feed, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers and Galloways, &c. Also Horses and Mares fit for Station. No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable. Bombay, 20th January, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, &c., on line of march from Bombay to Khundwa.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer, at Bombay and Poona, at 1 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 24th January, 1882.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above offices.

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 19th Jan., 1882.

CHUBB'S PATENT STRONG WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.
GREAT SECURE AGAINST FIRE AND THIEVES.

LINED THROUGHOUT WITH THE BEST KNOWN Fire-resisting and Non-conducting Composition. The Doors are protected by Chubb's Patent Drill Preventive, in addition to their long used principal of fitting a plate of hardened steel between the Lock and Door, and secured by Chubb's Patent gun-powder proof Locks, containing all the recently patented improvements throwing strong bolts in front and at the back. The Shelves and Partitions are removeable at pleasure. The Drawer and Cupboard are all fitted with Detector Locks, each of which, as also the Door Locks, is furnished with Two Keys. Sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, and 40 inches in length.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENT.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a MESSMAN for the R. A. Mess, Colaba. Apply to the PRESIDENT, Mess Committee.

WANTED, experienced COMPOUNDERS. Apply personally to TREACHER & Co., Limited Byculla.

TO LET, FURNISHED, MOUNT BLANC, Malabar Hill. Apply to THOMAS BROMLEY, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, a grey Arab CHARGER, 14-2 hands, 8 years old, and quiet in saddle. Price Rs. 450. Apply MESS TENT, Esplanade.

SPONGES.—Just received a small parcel of large, medium and small SPONGES, finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street.

WANTED, immediately, an experienced EUROPEAN CUTTER (Tailoring [illegible]). Apply BADHAM, PILE & CO., [illegible]

FOR SALE, TO-DAY, at BENNETT'S auction, a child's PONY, belonging to Mr. A. F. TURNER. It has been regularly riden by a little girl.

BARMAID WANTED at once, must be European. Good salary with Board, Lodging and Washing. No Sunday work. Apply, stating age, to "CRITERION," *Gazette* office.

YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY REQUIRED for a Bar. First class salary will be given with everything found. Address, stating age, to H. H., office of this paper.

WANTED, four COTTON BOATS forty tons each. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

THE HAIR-CUTTING SALOON managed by J. MANOLESCU, No. 3, Meadow-street, Fort.

WILL be sold at Bennett & Co.'s Auction on Saturday, a grey Cabuli Mare, 14-2 hands high, goes in saddle and harness, aged 5 years, owner going home.

FOR SALE, a few sets of second-hand Billiards, Pool and Pyramid BALLS, nearly as good as new, at half the price. JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

WANTED, up-country, a native WATCH-MAKER, who thoroughly understands repairs of watches and clocks. Good salary given. Address B.B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, at Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar, a grey Australian GELDING, late the property of General Warre, C. B., perfectly broken to all arms and exceptionally quiet up to any weight.

HOUSES TO BE LET at Panchgani : Albert, Mary, and Flora cottages, also Hilton Lodge and Prospect House. Furnished. Rent, moderate. Apply to Nasserwanjee Dossabhoy, Mahableshwar.

TO BE SOLD at Bennett's Auction on Saturday, a grey Australian MARE, steady, quiet, and a good worker, with BROUGHAM and harness complete. Turnout to be seen at SCOTT and Co.'s, Girgaum.

THERE is a VACANCY for an OVERSEER on the Temporary Establishment of the Executive Engineer's Office, Tana. Pay, Rs. 75. Applications should reach the Executive Engineer not later than 25th instant.

FOR SALE, a C. A. HORSE, 14-3, 6 yrs., price Rs. 500. A bay C. B. Pony, 13 hands, 5 years, Dog-cart and English Harness complete, price Rs. 400. Saddle, Bridles, Tandem, Harness, &c. Apply to Dr. McNAMARA, Ahmednagar.

JUST imported by last Mail Steamer Cathay a large consignment of English Plated and Brass mounted Four-in-hand, Tandem, Pair and Single Harnesses, and 3 model size oat crusher machines. Apply to LUDHA EBRAM & CO., Bellasis-road, Byculla.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.—The genuine Singer is the best made machine in the world; its bobbins can be wound up without removing work or running the machine. So simple in construction and light running that a child can use it. Particulars and price lists post free. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a RESPECTABLE ENGLISH YOUNG LADY to attend to the Bar in a FIRST-CLASS English Establishment. No objection if inexperienced in Hotel business. Must be young, good-looking, and attractive. A LIBERAL SALARY will be given to a suitable person, with BOARD and LODGING. She would be well treated, and her duties not excessive. All applications received in strict confidence. Apply by letter only, in the first instance, giving full particulars to "T. S. B.," office of this paper.

GRUYERE and CHEDDAR CHEESE, at PEARSE'S 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

THIS Branch of TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business receives special care and attention from the Management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST-CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

BRACELETS—		
Plain and worked Gold, various handsome patterns	from	Rs. 36 to 250
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, &c.	from	85 to 560
BROOCHES—		
Plain and worked Gold, novel shapes	from	36 to 85
Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, Turquoise, &c.	from	50 to 100
Tiger Claws, beautifully mounted	from	58 to 80
EARRINGS—		
Stud, different patterns	from	10-8 to 28
Do. Jewelled, Pearls and Diamonds	from	25 to 70
Do. Single Diamond	from	45 to 200
Miniature	from	20 to 34
Do. Jewelled	from	30 to 70
Worked Gold	from	25 to 80
Do. Jewelled with Corals, Pearls	from	25 to 70
Tiger Claw, handsome mounted	from	58 to 70
LOCKETS—		
Bright or Dead Gold	from	22-8 to 100
Engraved Gold	from	25 to 100
Fancy Patterns, Filbert, Almond, Book, &c.	from	20 to 81
Jewelled Diamonds, Pearls, Corals, &c.	from	20 to 225
Tiger Claw, very handsome	from	90 to 100
Gentlemen's Lockets, set with Onyx, Sardonyx, &c.	from	27 to 100
Mourning, Enamelled, &c.	from	16 to 85
COLLARETTES—		
Very handsome designs, many novelties	from	150 to 250
NECKLETS—		
Various Patterns	from	40 to 250
SUITES OF JEWELLERY—		
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Do. do. Jewelled	from	315 to 500
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Comprising Brooch and Earrings	from	45 to 130
Do. Jewelled	from	54 to 280
Consisting of Locket and Earrings	from	150 to 200
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Ladies' Jewelled, Plain Gipsy	from	31 to 280
Do. Tablet	from	20 to 120
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Full Compass, solid Canadian Walnut.........Rs. 375
Tin-lined packing case............................ „ 25

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Handsome Presentation Sticks, Silver Mounts (Hall marked)	„ 6 0 to „ 8 0

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Ladies' and Gent.'s, in great variety ... ...Rs. 4 8 to Rs. 6

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866 and of the BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.
JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, HENRY ADAIR RICHARDSON AND MICHAEL RUSSELL WYER .... } Liquidators.
To the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY-BURAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 19th day of January instant an application, based on an affidavit of the above named Henry Adair Richardson, sworn herein on the 19th day of January instant, was made to Sir Charles Sargent, one of the Judges of this Honorable Court, by the abovenamed Liquidators, under Section 151 of Act X. of 1866, to declare that a Notice dated the 7th January, 1882, from Messrs. Junardhun and Hormusjee to the said Liquidators and purporting to be on behalf of Messrs. Nasserwanji Manekji Petit, Ramchandra Sakharam Javehree, Merwanji Ratanji Paruck, Sundardass Dharamsi, Liladhar Hari, Pestanji Bomanji Jijibhoy, Dadabhoy Merwanji Jijibhoy, Jijibhoy Muncherji Merwanji, Muncherji Dhanabhoy Dadishet, Muncherji Bhaiji, Nanabhoy Nowroji Bharucha, Pestanji Bhaiji Mistry, Manibhoy Lalbhoy, Sorabji Cawasji Paowalla, Cursetji Palonji Paowalla, Wasudev Bapuji, Pestonji Edalji Dubash, Heptulla Nurudin, Jaitharam Khushal, Maganlal Hargovan, Ramji Khushal, Balubhoy Dayabhoy and Chunibhoy Dayabhoy, Shareholders in the above Corporation, is not a valid Notice within the terms of Section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866, and his Lordship Sir Charles Sargent fixed FRIDAY, the 27th day of January instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for hearing the said application in chambers, and ordered that Notice of such application and of the day, time and place fixed for hearing the same should be given to the Shareholders in the said Company by advertisement in two English and two vernacular newspapers, and that the like notice should also be given to the said Company by leaving a copy thereof at the registered office of the said Company, and also to Messrs. Janardhun and Hormusjee, attorneys for the several Shareholders above named, and also to each of the said Shareholders above named.—Dated this 20th day of January 1882.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.

NOTICES.

PROPERTY IN KARRACHI FOR SALE.

THE DATE for RECEIVING OFFERS for S. P. and D. Bank Property in Karrachi has been ALTERED from 23rd to 30th January at 10 a.m.

J. CAMPBELL,
Attorney for the Liquidators, S. P. and D. Bank,
Karrachi.

LADIES' SHOES,
FOR DRESS, HOUSE, OR EVENING WEAR.

LOW CUT COURT SHOES.	per pair. Rs.	a.
BLACK VELVET, embroidered gold bead butterfly on toes	11	0
BLACK VELVET, embroidered with the new untarnishable metal beads	10	8
BLACK LASTING or PRUNELLA, embroidered as above. Very elegant and stylish	9	8
BLACK FRENCH KID, open-work toes, embroidered jet, gold, or coloured beads	10	8
BLACK FRENCH KID, plain satin bow	8	8
BLACK MOROCCO, neat fancy bead bows	8	8
BLACK GLACE KID, embroidered Coloured silk and bead toes	7	8
BLACK FRENCH KID, satin and jet bead bows	9	8
BLACK GLACE KID, embroidered heartsease	10	8
PATENT LEATHER, fancy toes and silk bow	9	8
BLACK MOROCCO, with fringe bow	5	8
LOW CUT SHOES, WITH BANDS ACROSS INSTEP.		
BLACK FRENCH KID, elegantly embroidered and raised flowers on toes	12	
BLACK MOROCCO, embroidered coloured toes	6	8
BLACK FRENCH KID LOUIS XV. SHOES, embroidered with the new untarnishable coloured beads, on the toes, beneath ankle and on instep ; exceedingly stylish and elegant	16	
OXONIAN SHOES TO TIE FOR DRESS OR EVENING WEAR.		
PLAIN PATENT LEATHER, to tie with pale blue silk	9	8
BLACK FRENCH KID, beautifully embroidered on toes and beneath ankle	13	8
LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, fitted with best India-rubber soles.		
BLACK MOROCCO to tie	9	0
BLACK KID do.	9	8
BROWN CANVAS, with Toe-cap and cross bands	10	8

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES
IN GREAT VARIETY,
FOR DRESS, WALKING, OR HOUSE WEAR.

BOY'S PATENT LEATHER DRESS SHOES,
CALF KID WALKING SHOES,
GLOVE KID WALKING SHOES,
BUTTON OR LACED BOOTS.
GIRL'S EVENING SHOES,
STRAP SHOES (three qualities),
KID WALKING SHOES,
AND BUTTON BOOTS.

☞ A worn Shoe is the best possible guide for size.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND on Rupee Shares at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December, 1881, has been declared and made payable on and after the 23rd instant on production of share certificates at the Company's office, 9, Hornby-row.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from 14th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

NOTICE.

TENDERS in writing will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, for the purchase of the paddle steamer "DROMEDARY," now lying in the Prince's Dock.

The vessel is 194·52 gross tonnage, is fitted with a pair of diagonal oscillating condensing paddle engines of 90 horse-power nominal ; diameter of cylinder 40 inches ; length of stroke 4 feet ; and was built of iron at Birkenhead by Messrs. GEORGE FORRESTER & COMPANY, Liverpool, in the year 1856.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of at least 25 per cent. of the sum offered, and the balance must be paid within 48 hours of acceptance of the Tender by the Port Trustees, and before delivery is taken.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Officer.
Port Office, Bombay, 14th January, 1882.

NOTICES.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

QUARANTINE is now STRICTLY ENFORCED at all EGYPTIAN, ITALIAN, and FRENCH ports. By the fortnightly Steamers marked L in our advertisement, passengers can only proceed to MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH or LONDON ; but by the others which go through the Canal to Alexandria leaving that port with the following Mail, passengers can be booked to VENICE ; as the three days' Italian quarantine commences from the moment of reaching Brindisi, and expires a few hours after arrival of the Steamer at Venice.

The Steamers are due at Venice every MONDAY at 6 a. m., at Plymouth, TUESDAY, 9 a. m., and London, WEDNESDAY, 2 p. m.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. Company.
Bombay, 18th January, 1882.

N. B.—Malta and Gibraltar are now free from Quarantine.

ENGLISH REGIMENTAL BLANKETS FOR SALE, of dark, brownish grey colour, size 75 by 56, weighing fully 3¼ lbs. Price, Rs. 2-12 each. Suitable for Schools, Institutions, &c. When a quantity is taken a reduction in price will be made.

WM. WATSON & Co.
28, Apollo Street.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be payable on application on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, to registered shareholders on 31st December, 1881.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
11th January, 1882 Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRA[illegible] FER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED [illegible] MONDAY, the 16th, to WEDNESDAY, the 25th ins[illegible] both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
11th January, 1882. Secretary and Treasur[illegible]

TENDERS are invited for the EXTENSI[illegible] of the CHENDNI BUNDER at Tanna. Particu[illegible] can be ascertained on application at the office of [illegible] Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan Division, Tann[illegible]

F. B MACLARAN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan.
Tanna, 17th January, 1882.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD [illegible] 13th February, 1882, about [illegible] khandies of SANDALWOOD of 560 lbs. each. For particulars, apply to Mr. W. R. WOODROW, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Southern Division of Kanara, Sirsi.

W. PEYTON,
Conservator, of Forests, Southern Division.
Conservator's office, S. D. Camp Antal, Dharwar Districts, 3rd January, 1882.

AMRISTAR AND PATHANKOT PROVINCIAL RAILWAY.

CALL FOR TENDERS.

THE Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab, is prepared to receive TENDERS for the execution of the various works on the above Railway in the following sections :—

1st Section..................Amritsar to Batala.
2nd Section.................Batala to Gurdaspur.
3rd Section..................Gurdaspur to Pathankot.

The statements of quantities, conditions of contract [illegible] all other particulars can be obtained on application at [illegible] Public Works, Secretariat, Lahore, on payment of a fe[illegible] one rupee.

Tenders should be signed, sealed and deposited at [illegible] above office, before the 15th February next. Earn[illegible] money to the extent of Rs. 1,000 must accompany e[illegible] specific tender, which amount will be returned in cas[illegible] non-acceptance. The Chief Engineer does not bind hi[illegible] self to accept the lowest or any tender, or to assign rea[illegible] for non-acceptance.

CHARLES POLLARD, Major General, R.E.,
Secretary to Government, Punjab P.W.[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT[illegible]
NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 1.)
[illegible] STRAIT.
PENANG, OR PRINC[illegible] WALES' ISLAND.
FIXED RED LIGHT EX[illegible] FORT POINT, GEORGET[illegible] FROM

THE Harbour Master, Penang, has [illegible] that on and after the 1st of January, 1882, a light would be exhibited from a light-house on Fort Point, Georgetown.

The light is a fixed red light, elevated 60 feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear weather, through an arc of 202 degrees, or between the bearings of S. S. E., through west to north, from a distance of 10 miles ; consequently, the light is not visible in the South Channel below Jerajah Island.

The light-house is situated on the north-east bastion of Fort Cornwallis. It is an iron structure, painted white, and has an overhanging gallery round the light-room.

The Illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the 4th order.

Position : Lat. 5° 24' 30" N. ; Long. 100° 20' 10" E. (Admiralty Chart).

[Bearings are Magnetic and from Seaward. Variation 2° 35' easterly in 1882.]

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 3rd January, 1882.

This Notice affects the following :—
British Admiralty Charts Nos. 1366, 793*a*, 1353, 2760, 830, 70, and 748*b*.
Sailing Directions, China Sea Directory, Vol. I. (1878), page 51.
Light List for 1882.
Indian Marine Survey Charts Nos. 15*d*, and 103*b*.
Light List for 1881.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Rampart Row, Bombay,

HAVE now unpacked a lare stock of best CHINA WARE, to which they invite a personal inspection of intending purchasers.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.
(BEST CHINA.)

Maroon Border and Line
Celadon „ „
Blue „ „
Blue & Oak „ „
Celeste „ „
AND CONSISTING OF
12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers
12 Coffee Cups and Saucers
6 Tea Cups and Saucers
1 Egg-stand and 6 Cups
12 Plates
1 Slop Basin
1 Sugar Basin
1 Cream Jug
1 Milk Jug
2 Dishes
1 Covered Muffin Plate
1 Butter Pot
1 Toast Rack
2 Cake Plates
} Per set Rs. 35.

Real Procelain Breakfast Sets in great variety } Per set Rs. 50.

TEA AND COFFEE CUPS IN GREAT VARIETY &c., &c.

DINNER SETS OF DIFFERENT PATTERNS FROM Rs. 75 to Rs. 125.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 20.

TELEGRAMS from London give the Bank of England's returns for the week, and these, we are glad to say, are of a highly favourable character and point to still greater ease in the money market. Reserve of Notes had increased £700,000, Bullion £200,000, while the amount of Bills discounted had decreased £100,000, and the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities has advanced from 34 to 38 per cent. Rupee Paper is quoted ⅛ higher, viz., 84⅞ and 91⅜ for 4 and 4½ per cent. respectively. Bar Silver is quoted 51⅞d., and the shipments to India for the week are £110,000 to Bombay, and £20,000 to Calcutta. Exchange on India, 1s. 8⅞d.

COTTON in Liverpool was steady for Americans and quiet for Surats. Sales 10,000 bales. The official quotations for Uplands is advanced 1-16, viz., to 6⅞; but Surats are unchanged and Good Oomras February-March shipment, still quoted as before 5⅛d. From New York, day's receipts are 17,000 bales. Ready unchanged at 12 cts., but April delivery had fallen 10 points, viz., to 12·51.

Our Cotton Market here has been very dull all day, and prices of Oomras are fully Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower, with but a poor demand on the part of buyers. Bengals are also about as much lower. Other kinds are not so much affected, but a shade lower prices would probably be taken for all kinds.

EXCHANGE has been very quiet and in some positions is a shade lower. We quote as follows:—

	Telegraph.	Demand	3 months' sight.	4 months' sight.
Banks ……	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8 9-32d.	1s. 8 11-32d.
			3 months' sight.	6 months' sight.
Credits……			1 8 7-16	1 8⅝
Documents….			1 8 15-32	1 8 21-32
Francs………			215	217

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady and in good demand. A large sale was made of 4 per cents. at 101⅛, and there are now buyers at 101¼, both for cash.

The forward quotations are far, from 1st to 15th February, 101 7-16; from 1st to 15th March, 101 9-16 to 101⅝.

The tone of the market generally for shares and stocks has been more cheerful. Spinning shares are very steady, and almost all the leading Companies are a shade better, in some cases amounting to from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. Manockjee Petit and Morarjee have both gone up Rs. 10, viz., to Rs. 1,355 and Rs. 1,200, respectively, and Dhurrumsey have recovered from Rs. 495 to Rs. 510. In Miscellaneous shares we note an advance in Burmahs from Rs. 2,110 to Rs. 2,200, and in Treacher and Co.'s from Rs. 920 to Rs. 940. In Press shares we note an advance in the Fort Press Company of from Rs 2,500 to Rs. 2,575.

FREIGHTS.—The rate for Cotton to Liverpool is steady at 37s. 6d., and the steamer Sahara has engaged about 1,500 bales at that figure. A steamer has been fixed for March loading also at 37s. 6d., with concessions and has relet half cargo at same rate.

The ship Lady Dufferin has engaged a further 1,500 bales for Liverpool at 45s., April and May loading. The steamer Brocadaile has engaged 1,500 tons for Genoa and Marseilles at 45s., March and April loading, 2s. Exchange.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay……	20,000	50	500	11p. ct.	752½
Bank of Bengal ……	42,000	500	all	8 do.	825
Bank of Madras……	10,000	500	all	8 do.	690
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank ……….	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	103

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company………	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	310
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company………	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	143
New issue ………	..	100	30	..	52
Alfred Manufacturing Company ………	1,000	1,200	500	35 p. s	640
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	845
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	750
Bombay United ……	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Central India S. & W. Company ……	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	765
Coorla Mills ………	800	50	1,000	50	900
D. Spinning ………	3,000	2,000	all	ni	510
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 73-8	680
Ditto (New issue) …	400	500	150	..	565
Golam Baba S. Co….	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan ………	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,070
Hydrabad Spinning Company ………	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,100
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company ………	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhalloo ……	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	990
Khandeish ………	750	1,000	1,000	30	930
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	940
Madras United ……	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,975
Mahalukshmi ……	650	1,000	500	Rs. 40	425
Manockjee Petit's ….	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,355
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	237½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,200
National Spinning….	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	890
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,035
Oriental ………	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	740
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	322½
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,450
Sholapore Mills ……	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,050
Soonderdas ………	750	1,000	1,000	50	950
Southern India ……	500	500	Rs. 30	55	675
Victoria Mills ……	550	1,000	1,000	60	825
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land ………	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c….	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co. ……	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 60	740
Port Canning Co. ….	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	205

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ….	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Jan. 14, 1882.

Open 1,[illegible] Miles. [illegible]

[illegible]

Total Rs. 8,25,390 0 0

[illegible] 7,37,965 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Gordonia, 1,[illegible] tons, Captain A. [illegible] yesterday for London, with a general cargo.

THE ship Foolkoolniga, [illegible] tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alleppy (24th Dec.), in ballast.

THE [illegible] Gour Wilmott, 1,610 tons, Captain W. [illegible] will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Inchulva, 1,453 tons, Captain J. H. Harding, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE brigs Futty Sultan, 310 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alleppy (24th Dec.), with a general cargo.

THE bring Esperance, 41 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, with a general cargo, and 24 deck passengers.

THE steamer Pearl, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 165 deck passengers.

THE steamer Brenda, 1,082 tons, Captain G. Veule, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with an original cargo to be carried into the same bottom.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain C. J. O. Ringheim, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Coast and Cutch, with the following passengers:—Mr. E. W. Barnett, Mr. T. R. Seallon, Mr. P. Mawis, and 180 deck.

Messrs. R. Rubattino Co.'s steamer Manilla, 2,825 tons, Captain Dodero, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Genoa, &c., with the following cargo:—From Bordeaux.—3,932 boxes brandy, 249 cases and 7 barrels wine, 6 cases stores, 75 cases corks, 7 cases pepermint, 16 cases champagne, 15 cases plums, 20 cases liquor, and 16 cases denzic. From Marseilles.—60 boxes silver, 2 cases saffron, 346 cases champagne, 27 cases provisions, 20 cases toys, 2 cases perfumery, 50 cases curacao, 8 packages fruits, 50 cases vermouth, 9 cases velvet, 2 packages ivory, 50 boxes, 41 packages piecegoods, and 3 cases liquor. From Genoa.—5 cases wine, 101 cases oil, 8 cases toys, 6 packages papers, 5 cases vermillion, 4 cases provisions, 9 packages sundries 2 cases buttons, 4 cases watches, 12 packages glassware, 12 cases sewing machines, and 4 empty casks. From Naples.—19 cases wine. From Port Ssaid.—84 bales silk, 1 case liquor, and 27 cases sellarus. From Aden.—1,040 packages gum, 2 packages ivory, 13 cases empty bottles, 72 packages gunny bags, 1 package honey, 3 packages mother of pearls, 20 packages munjeet, 2 boxes specie, and 1 box pearl.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
19	Manilla (s)………	Dodero……	Genoa, Dec. 26.
	Arrow (s)………	Ringheim …	Cutch, Jan. 17.
20	Foolkoolniga ………	Nacoda ….	Alleppy, Dec. 24.
	Futty Sultan………	Nacoda ….	Alleppy, Dec. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destinations.
20	Canute…. …….	Beynon ….	Rangoon.
	Cornwallis. …….	Baker …….	Chittagong.
	Coconada (s) …….	Mitchell …	Persian Gulf.
	Helios (s)………	Lazarich ….	Trieste, &c.
	Inchulva (s) …….	Harding ….	Liverpool.
	Gordonia (s)………	Ross …….	London.
	Brenda (s) …….	Veule …….	Kurrachee.
	Pearl (s) ………	Raffin …….	C. and Cutch

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Gour Wilmott, Chaston, to Calcutta.
Brig Esperance, Nacoda, to Mozambique.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Manilla, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Arrow, to C. and Bhownuggur.
Barque Throos Kramor, to Bangkok and Suez.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
16 Marion (s) ……… Durkie…… Cardiff, Dec. 1.
Commonwealth .. Cooper……… Middlesbrough, Sept. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 16.—Steamers Ancona, Tenasserim and Duke of Buckingham. Barque Jane Law.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sicily (s)—200 kegs iron nails, Ritchie, Stewart and Co
Armenia (s)—25 cases acid, Joosub Oosman.

FROM LONDON.

Teviot (s)—7 cases glassware, Somiee Parpia; 12 cases confectionery, Mugga Danaiee.
Brenda (s)—7 packages glass ware, Cassum Amir.
Assam (s)—3 cases printed books, Atmaram Sagoon and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Assam (s)—4 cases saffron, L. Naraen and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Carmona (s)—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 255 cwts coir yarn, Roysee Amerchand.
Cohanim (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Inchulva (s)—550 cwts wheat, Luckmedas Monjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Vussonjee Narronjee and Co; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 140 bales cotton, Pragjee Dayall; 79 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers; 31 bales cotton, Narrandass Aunundjee; 50 bales wool, Beraiee Luckmedass; 26 bales rags, Assur Jaitha; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 35 bales cotton, Jetta Purshotum; 26 bales cotton, Dewjee Viaur; 20 bales cotton, Bhanjee Jewraj; 100 bales cotton, Bhanjee Shamjee and Co.
Cyphernes (s)—95 bales wool, Herjeewan Vussonjee; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Vussonjee Narronjee and Co; 150 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 344 cwts myrablams, Poonjee Jeewraj.
Armenia (s)—18 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 70 bales wool and 340 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee.
Parkland (s)—260 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee; 4,000 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 28 bales cotton waste and 14 bales twist waste, Khnlfanbhoy Damany; 350 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Narendass; 800 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput; 100 bales cotton, Amerchund Laljee.
Boyne (s)—400 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput.
Sahara (s)—2,400 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput; 223 cwts wheat, Bhozraj Nurpall; 151 bales cotton, Mottee Jetta; 600 cwts myrabolams, Runchor; 400 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Narondass; 918½ cwts wheat, Shewjee Dhurumsey; 121 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Venichund Joitadass; 300 bales cotton Thos. H. Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Maclean (s)—9 bales hides, Rajbhoy Tyebjee; 80 cwts olibanum, Allana Munjee; 15 cwts fishmaws, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 10 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 550 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Monjee; 31 cases tortoise and m-o'p shells, Kursondass Purshotum.
Kome (s)—8½ cwts ivory, Ebram Pashanee; 4½ cwts coir yarn, Abdoolremon Ahmed.

FOR HAVRE.

Lovaine (s)—1,050 cwts wheat Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Enchentress (s)—100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
Hathersage (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Rome (s)—10 boxes silver coins, Curstjee Sorabjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Verona (s)—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, John Marshall; 200 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
Cerigo (s)—150 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.; 100 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cerigo (s)—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Verona (s)—100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, John Marshall; 8 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.; 216 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co.
Helios (s)—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Orsino (s)—2,437½ cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.
Swift Sure (s)—30,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Burswell (s)—1,219½ cwts gingelly-seed and 3,277½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Helios (s)—4 cwts cardamoms, Mahomed Saduck Nimazi; 24½ cwts indigo, Hajee Zuneli Abedin.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geelong (s)—50 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s)—12 cwts sharkfins, Dawoodbhoy Hassom; 253 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 227 cwts raisin, Oosman Vacdina.

JANUARY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Inchalva (s)—218½ cwts myrabolams, Jetha Purshotum; 960 cwts wheat, Heerjee Maneck; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 11 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 101 bales cotton, Somchund Natha; 61 bales cotton, Goculdass Jettanee; 447 cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Joithanee; 28½ cwts myrablams, Jetha Purshotum.
Magnificent—320 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee.
Cyphernes (s)—522 cwts myrabolams, Khetsee Mooljee; 2,400 cwts wheat, Laljee Poonsee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales totton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 50 bales cotton, Mooljee Nursey; 1,000 bales cotton, 4,000½ cwts linseed, and 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 125 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 50 bales wool, Runchordass Moorarjee; 6 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 8 bales hides, Goolam Russool Abdool Cadur; 135 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 100 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co.
Parkland (s)—50 bales cotton, M. D. Cama and Co; 60 bales cotton, Khurajee Ludha; 30 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Boyne (s)—325 cwts bones, Ally Mahamed Hassum; 250 cwts coir yarn, James Scott and Co.
Sahara (s)—342 cwts linseed and 340 cwts wheat, Shewjee Dhurumsey; 20 bales cotton, Merwanjee Burjorjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, M. D. Cama; 115 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 32 bales cotton twist wast, Bhowanee Chapsee; 140 bales cotton twist wast and 142 bales cotton wast, Tocursee Jeewraj; 69 bales cotton, Bhozraj Nurpall and Co; 97 bales cotton, Sajpall Raychund; 200 bales wool and 1,200 cwts wheat, Nursee Khuttow; 1,600 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co.
Scots Grey (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Hunsraj Pudumsey; 150 bales cotton, Framjee Eduljee Dawar.
Sicily (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.
Llanarthen (s)—1,788 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Maclean (s)—76 cwts olibanum, Cassam Soomar; 104 cwts olibanum and 30 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, Ruzubally Ally Ruza; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 46 cwts olibanum, Khuttow Mathura; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Vulubdass Runchordass; 2,250 cwts myraboiams, Ralli Brothers; 15 cwts fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 105 cwts olibanum and 1 case mother-o'-pearl shells, Mnuck Luckmedass; 8 bales skins, Heerjee Dharsee; 880 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Moujee; 50 bales cottton, David Sassoon and Co; 550 cwts linseed and 249½ cwts wheat, Dewjee Jawant.
Verona (s)—750 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BRISTOL.

Gloucester (s)—1,882 cwts wheat, Lang and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cerigo (s)—150 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.
Verona (s)—516 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Burshwell (s)—50 bales cotton. Lyon and Co,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Swiftsure—(s) 7,057 cwts wheat and 10,99 cwts gingelly seed, Rally Brothers.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Helios (s)—1 box cold coins (Rs. 1,500), J. Dinar and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Helios (s)—12 pots Roosa oil, Rungeeldass Tribhowandass.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Helios (s)—5 cwts indigo, Essac Sallay.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geelong (s)—112 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s)—[illegible] bales cotton, Motichund Soonderchund; 15 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 2 bales cotton, Rumchund [illegible]; 94 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee Mitha.
Kome (s)—6 cwts ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; [illegible] Durveish; 2 cwts ivory, Hajee Ahmed Khan Mahomed; [illegible] Abram [illegible] Bhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hathersage (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Nether Abbey (s)—[illegible] cwts wheat and 3,750 cwts linseed, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lovaine (s)—30 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cerigo (s)—300 bales cotton, William Bell and Co; 100 bales [illegible] Stuart and Co; [illegible] E. Spinner and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1882.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ………	30·054
Temperature of the Air……………	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer……………	70·9
Dew Point…………………	66·8
Relative humidity of Air………………	0·647
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)..	88·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a.m)	71·8
General Direction of Wind* ……	ESE, NE, ENE, WNW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours* ………	288.

From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 21.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSE.

450-79—Craigie, L and O—C. A. Turner vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.

423-81—Chalk and W.—Annie Henningway vs J. Henningway—Hearn, C. and L.
513-81—Hearn, C. and L—J. Henningway vs Annie Powar alias Annie Henningway—Chalk and W.
339-81—J. Macfarlane—Ahmed Soonee vs Chunda Ramjee and another—Nanu and H., and R. M. Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 19.

Branne, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.
Going, Vet. Surg., on leave, from Secundrabad.
Coles, Major, 9th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Eaton, Surg., on duty, from Quetta.
Maunsell, Major, R. A., on duty, from Meerut.

JANUARY 20.

Nugent, Captain, R. A., on duty, from Kamptee.
Peat, Major, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Neemuch.
Cockburn, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Cannanore.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 19.

Elephant, Vet.-Surg., from leave, to Sabarunpore.
Griffiths, Surg., on leave, to England.
Coles, Major, 9th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England

JANUARY 20.

Stopford, Captain, Assistant Quartermaster-General, on duty, to Bhooj.
Wood, Major-General, Staff, on duty, to Bhooj.
Nares, Captain, Dy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. for Musketry, on duty, to Bhooj.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 21.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant this day, Saturday, the 21st inst., on the ground in front of the Gymkhana at 5-30 p. m. (Madras time.) Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. All members are requested to attend. Tram-cars will leave Byculla and Girgaum at 5 p. m. and Grant-road at 4-45 p. m. (Madras time.) Members are requested to be punctual in catching the trams. All coming after the time above specified will have to pay their own fare.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

CALENDER—JANUARY, 1882.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
First Quarter ……Jan. 26th …. 0h. 35·9m. p.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water H. M.
Sat. 21	Pensioners' Xmas Fete	6 38	5 45	0 21m 0 26 a	6 25m 6 21 a
Sun. 22	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 46	0 59m 1 12 a	7 7m 7 4 a
Mon 23	………	6 38	5 46	1 33m 1 55 a	7 50m 7 48 a
Tu. 24	………	6 38	5 47	2 17m 2 48 a	8 31m 8 34 a
Wed 25	………	6 38	5 47	2 56m 3 45 a	9 24m 9 26 a
Thr. 26	English Mail expected	6 38	5 48	3 39m 4 52 a	10 20m 10 34 a
Fri. 27	………	6 38	5 48	4 26m 6 18 a	11 25m

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, FIELD-GLASSES, ANEROIDS, &c.
Pamphlets free on application.
MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements with a duly CERTIFICATED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, of Moorfield's Hospital, London, and Licenciate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, to attend daily for consultation at their establishment between the hours of 3 p.m. and 4 p.m.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Bombay.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.
Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

GRAEFENBERG
MARSHALL'S UTERINE
CATHOLICON,
Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.
GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay:
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"OMEGA," and "HERMES."—Shall appear.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BATE—January 13th, at Peshawur, the wife of T. E. L. Bate, Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, of a son.

FIELD—January 13th, at Fort William, Calcutta, the wife of Major Spencer Field, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, of a son.

FARRANT—January 14th, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain Farrant, 2nd Battalion Loyal North Lancashire (late 81st) Regiment, of a daughter.

PARKER—January 11th, at Amballa, the wife of Major W. J. Parker, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, of a son.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1882.

THE news that Mr. Girdlestone has hurried off to Khatmandoo in consequence of an alleged plot to assassinate the Prime Minister of Nepaul, recalls the good old days when an aspirant to the post of Palace Mayor thought nothing of slaying with his own hand his batch of ten or twelve rivals before breakfast. On the eventful day before his formal elevation to the dignity of Chief Minister, Jung Bahadoor killed fourteen dignitaries in that manner. The man whom Jung Bahadoor succeeded, namely his own uncle, attained his position by violence and bloodshed, and by poetic justice he died in the same way. Similar scenes were enacted four years after the death of the great king Prithvi Narayan in 1771, when his brother, Bahadoor Shah, assumed the regency in the name of the infant heir-apparent, Rana Bahadoor, and for years after, when the regent and the queen fought for the [illegible] possession of the young prince. At last in 1795 Rana Bahadoor was old enough to become his own Mayor of the Palace; he starved his uncle to death, and went on perpetrating villainies of a kind that might almost have put king Thebaw of Burmah to the blush; until, after an exile of a year or two at Benares, he was murdered in his own capital by his own faithful lieges. This happened in 1805, and it is said that in the struggle for power which ensued almost all the nobility of Khatmandoo perished. This, as we have said, has happened so often since then, that it is surprising any should be left to get up a disturbance of sufficient gravity to necessitate the British Resident's leaving his comfortable quarters at Calcutta so very precipitately. Out of the troubles into which the king's assassination plunged the country there emerged, triumphantly, two distinguished men, Amir Sint Tappa, the hero of the Indo-Nepaulese war, and Bhim Sint Tappa, prime minister, and guardian of the young monarch, Rajandra Bikram Shah, who succeeded to the throne on the death of his father in 1816. All these ministerial autocrats showed an unfailing respect, however, for legitimacy; the reason of course being that the nominal monarch was so completely a *roi faineant*. The last real monarch of Nepaul was the Prithvi Narayan already named. He it was who between 1765 and 1771 conquered the three Hindoo Rajahs of Khatmandoo, Lalita-Patan, and Bhatgaon, and welded the separate principalities into one great state. He was the chief of the Ghoorka tribe, which has thus given its name to the variety of races, Hindoo and "Turanian," which inhabit the mountain region known as Nepaul. Prithvi Narayan is also the first king of whom we have anything like a full and authentic history.

It was to the Prime Ministers, or as we may call them after their Frankish analogues, the Mayors of the Palace, that Nepaul owed the extension of the country beyond the limits at which Prithvi Narayan had left it. Nepaul as it now exists is but a comparatively small state, measuring about four hundred and sixty miles by one hundred and fifty broad, but by the year 1815 it had extended to nearly double; the Nepaulese garrisons were dotted along the length of the Himalayas westwards from the Jumna to the Sutlej; even Lhassa, the city of the Grand Lama had been invaded, and Nepaulese troops were encroaching on British territory in Northern Bengal. It seemed as if a Ghoorka empire were about to rise just as the ruin of the Mahratta became imminent. It must be confessed that they had some reason for their trespass on English soil. When King Narayan, already named, took to annexing his neighbours, the Khatmandoo Rajah appealed to Calcutta for help. A force under Captain Kinloch—the first Englishman who ever visited the country—was despatched to his assistance; but the expedition ended in disaster, and to console themselves, the Company's servants appropriated a slice of Ghoorka territory. The Ghoorkas never forgot this, as they showed when in 1814 they made up their minds to recover their territories with interest. At first, Lord Moira, the Governor-General of the time, suggested arbitration, and the cooler heads at Khatmandoo supported the proposal: "We have hitherto but hunted deer; if we engage in this war we must be prepared to fight tigers." But the hot-headed ones retorted by pointing to the British repulse at Bhurtpore, and they carried the day. For a while too they carried it against the English Government. The Nepaul expedition was one of the largest ever undertaken in India. The army which entered the hills in four divisions under Generals Gillespie, Ochterlony, Hood, and Marley, in October 1814, was 34,000 strong. The story of the campaign is well worth remembering, but too complex for even the barest summary here. The war had to be renewed in the beginning of 1816, because the Khatmandoo durbar refused to ratify the treaty of Segowlie which was agreed to by the British Agent and the Nepaulese commissioners on the 2nd December 1815. The Nepaulese submitted to General Ochterlony in order to save their capital, and the treaty was formally ratified in March. The treaty robbed Nepaul of much of its greatness and glory. Ghurwal and the beautiful district of Kamaon became British; the hill states to the west recovered their independence under the British protection; and Sikkim was turned into a barrier between two quarrelsome neighbours, Bhootan and Nepaul. Large portions of the Terai, however, which had been annexed to British India, were restored to their former Ghoorka proprietors. Though the war was confined to Nepaulese territory, the Ghoorkas, as Beveridge shows in his history, did their utmost to procure assistance from without. They were in secret correspondence with Sindia. They tried to bribe Runjeet Singh with an offer of territory. They attempted to arouse the Pindari spirit. They sent messages to the King of Ava and the Emperor of China. And after the reverses which the British arms sustained in the first campaign, they fully expected that the whole of Hindostan would rise in arms against the common oppressor. But they have never given the English Government any trouble since. Indeed, when their second opportunity came, the use they made of it was to send a contingent of troops who helped us to reconquer Oudh. But still, "no admittance" is the intimation all along the Nepaul frontier to all Englishmen except the Resident. The Nepaulese showed their dread of close intercourse with the English in two provisions in particular of the Segowlie treaty. They strongly objected to the presence of the Resident, the Hon'ble Mr. Gardner, at Khatmandoo, because they saw what Residentship meant at Lucknow; and when the Indian Government offered to pay yearly salaries to the proprietors ousted from the Terai, the durbar argued that the measure would render the foreigners too influential at Court. This was not complimentary to the Ghoorkas, but there was sense in it; and the land was restored instead. It is a pity that the Nepaulese fight so shy of us, especially as they have so little cause to feel alarmed. Oudh has no doubt "become red." But conquered Afghanistan has been given back; and Mysore, Baroda, and Bhawalpur have been replaced under native rulers. The introduction of freer commercial relations between the two countries would benefit the Nepaulese as well as the people of the plains. It says something for the trading capabilities of the country that, in spite of the many obstacles in the way, the total import and export trade should be worth, as it now is, upwards of one million and three quarters. The Government monopolies are certainly very few, and the trade is remarkably "free" in most respects; but the tolls are ten times too many; the roads are mere tracks, and such a thing as a wheeled vehicle is scarcely ever seen in the land. The only route of any importance into Nepaul is the Patna-Khatmandoo road *viâ* Segowlie. The British portion of the road was improved as a relief work in the time of the last Bengal famine; but once beyond the frontier, it vanishes almost as speedily as a river in sand. Pack bullocks, ponies, and coolies do the carrying trade of Nepaul. The most favourable accounts are given of the agricultural and mineral resources of Nepaul. Copper is to be had in immense quantities, and close to the surface. The Nepaul iron is believed to be second to none in the world. European and Indian piece-goods are imported, according to the statistics of 1878, to the value of about £200,000. But the trade might easily be doubled if the import and export duties, which are levied upon every single article of commerce, and are sometimes rather heavy, were reduced, and less restriction put upon the through traffic with Thibet.

THE Government Resolution respecting the registration of deaths from cholera is so far satisfactory, that it seeks to incline the existing incertitude as to the real cause of death in cases of a choleraic nature in a sense favourable to the health and convenience of the community. As at present arranged, the Health Officer is compelled to rely on unskilled and haphazard information, originating with uninformed reporters; and by the habits of the people, is [illegible] prevented from verificating the perfunctory reports which are presented to him. It suffices only that the slightest symptom of bowel derangement should have been observed, or imagined, by some nervous relative to justify the assumption that the death resulted from cholera. In short, from the proverbial [illegible] of an ill-name "this dog smarts for what that dog has done." Under these circumstances it is wonderful that a decrease of fifty per cent. should have occurred in last week's cholera returns. The decreased cholera rate, it may be mentioned, is a *bonâ fide* one, having been founded on the usual system of registration, and is not due to the corrected form suggested by the Government Resolution, a system which is not only not in operation, but would be likely to encounter serious obstacles were it to be carried absolutely into operation. In as far as His Excellency in Council confines himself to pointing out the great inconveniences occasioned to commerce, and the tranquillity of the public mind by unfounded reports of cholera, and to giving general instructions that "especial care be taken that cases are not put down as cholera in a haphazard manner under the impression, and if erroneous they will be corrected afterwards," not only will no one be found to disagree with him, but most people will go as far as to join with us in demanding that in cases of a doubtful nature the presumption shall not be invariably for cholera. It is very easy to declare that the system of death registration is defective. All systems, even in the most civilised communities, are unsatisfactory, and how much more unattainable is a correct and trustworthy system of registration in a populous oriental city like Bombay. In England no body can be interred unless the cause of death be certified by a duly qualified medical man, or interment authorised by virtue of a coroner's warrant. In France the preliminaries to inhumation take another form, and the cause of death must be certified by a doctor appointed by the public authorities and styled the *vérificateur des morts*. Neither system gives satisfaction to the public. In France it is contended the "*medecin des morts*" gives his certificates upon very flimsy evidence. In England the compulsory registration of deaths is deemed insufficient, and a registration of sickness or, at least, a registration of zymotic diseases has been frequently demanded. Hitherto the dislike of families to disclose the appearance of such diseases, and the apparently fixed determination of medical men to act what they consider to be the part of informers against their own patients' families, have opposed an insuperable obstacle in the way of such proceeding.

The difficulties which have thwarted the efforts of the Public Health officers in the highly organised European states are increased tenfold in India. The adequate certification of the cause of death presupposes the attendance of a medical man in every case. This is impossible in Bombay where people have frequently no homes, and when in almost every case the sickness is deliberately concealed. Nor is such concealment to be wondered at. If English families cannot be induced to inform the authorities of an outbreak of disease, how much less likely are the natives of India to show a more enlightened public spirit, especially as the appearance of cholera entails the devastation of their homes, and their own expulsion? Only yesterday the houses of 200 people were unroofed at Funniswady, and the occupants turned into the street. This proceeding, harsh though it may seem, has proved the most effective in eradicating the disease. A somewhat similar method of treatment extinguished the plague at Bagdad. When the Turkish authorities were on the point of sealing up the plague-stricken creatures in their pest houses, where certain death awaited them, Dr. Colvin recommended that they should be isolated in the desert at some miles from the town. The expedient proved entirely successful, and there is every reason to believe that the vigour of this treatment, though it may induce natives to hush-up cases, is the only method of stamping out cholera. There is an additional difficulty for the Health Officer. In Europe doubtful cases may be verified at leisure. Bodies lie for several days before being interred, and in France it is absolutely forbidden to inhume the corpse until at least twenty four hours have elapsed from the delivery of the certificate of the *verificateur des morts*. In India, on the other hand, a man may not eat or drink until the dead body of his relative has been taken to the burning-ground. These numerous reasons, therefore, must be considered before any hasty judgment is passed on the system of death registration in India. At the same time the habit of hastily presuming cholera in doubtful cases is not only misleading from a statistical point of view, and alarming to the public mind, but, by bringing ships within the reach of rigid quarantine regulations, it imposes costly vexatious, and wholly unnecessary, restrictions on commerce.

IT is evident that the troubles in the Herzegovina are beginning to be serious. The Austrians are finding out what the Turks discovered some years before, that disturbances are very easily fomented and sustained in that difficult country. The Sultan's rule was long defied by armed bands which were intangible when troops in any numbers were set in motion against them, but were very formidable against isolated detachments. All the world knew that Russian and Austrian agents kept the game alive, and it was found impossible to suppress an insurrection always breaking out anew when it had been to all appearance finally crushed. The Turks are now suspected to be turning their own experience to account with a view to the embarrassment of their successors. The Austro-Hungarian Government has deemed it necessary to protest against "the ambiguous attitude of the Turkish Consul at Ragusa." It is scarcely to be expected that the Porte will pay much attention to any protest coming from such a quarter. The object of fomenting an insurrection in the Herzegovina and in Bosnia is to bring home to the Austrians the inconvenience of setting aside wholly the sovereignty of the Sultan which was in theory maintained when, at the instance of Lord Beaconsfield, the pacification of the two provinces was entrusted to the Kaiser. The recent action of the Austrian Government in enforcing the conscription on a population still nominally subject to the Sultan was, of course, an outrage upon the latter's shadowy rights, and the Porte is making its ill-humour felt. But Germany and Austria were only three weeks ago drawing together and there was talk of an alliance between the three Powers. Prince Bismarck was willing to have it believed that he would support Turkish rights over Egypt and on the Barbary Coast. Has all this come to an end already? Or is the German Chancellor deliberately adding to the confusion in Eastern Europe to prepare the way for some totally unexpected stroke, either there or elsewhere?

MR. E. C. K. OLLIVANT, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, laid before the Town Council yesterday a proposal for the drainage of Parell, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 51,000. He suggested that a fifteen-inch pipe drain should be laid from a point near the Gas-works, Parell-road, to the junction of the five roads on the Flats, thence to be continued by an ovoid sewer to the new main sewer, which crosses the Clerk-road. The Commissioner pointed out that the neighbourhood of the Gas-works is absolutely undrained; that at the junction of the Arthur and De Lisle-roads there are holes full of black stagnant sewage, and that there is also no drainage whatever in the De Lisle-road in which houses are springing up without any provision being made for draining them. The Chairman of the Council, Dr. Cook, strongly urged the necessity of the work, and said the present state of Parell is a disgrace to the Municipality. The Council without hesitation recommended the immediate outlay of the sum required for carrying out the scheme, and we think the public of Bombay will thoroughly appreciate their promptitude on this occasion.

THE RAJKOT FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, JAN. 17.

The threatened cessation of the festivities here on account of the sad calamity that has befallen Sir James Fergusson has, owing to the good sense of His Excellency himself, been averted. At a time when he was sorely afflicted by the most grievous of domestic bereavements, Sir James Fergusson would appear to have had the rare wisdom and courage to think of the hardship which the abandonment of the elaborate preparations made here would have caused. The Political Agent of Kattyawar, Colonel Barton, had for many weeks past caused arrangements to be made on a magnificent scale to celebrate the investiture of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhaonagar with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the most exalted order of the Star of India. About a dozen Chiefs, including all of the first-class, in the province had cheerfully responded to his invitation to assemble here to witness the ceremony, and a large number of guests had likewise been bidden from different parts of the presidency. Most of the Chiefs had erected large camps for themselves and their retinues, and lavished immense trouble and expense on furnishing them in princely style. To those who have not had occasion to be acquainted with the pomp and elaborateness of an Indian prince's camp, I can scarcely convey an adequate idea of the money and labour which are expended in its preparation. Besides arrangements for the Chief himself and his principal officers, supplies for hundreds of followers have to be provided. These, together with the almost endless paraphernalia of state, have to be carried any number of miles. The paraphernalia include live stock as well as dead stock of all imaginable description. Whole regiments of men have to be exported, and elephants, camels, horses, by the hundred are gathered together. And when I tell you that about a dozen camps on varying scales of splendour had been erected and fully equipped, and that most of the Chiefs had arrived, you can in some measure realise the disappointment that would have been caused if the ceremony of the Investiture had been postponed any length of time or appointed to be held elsewhere, as seemed imminent once. Not that the Chiefs and people here were inadequately impressed with the great loss of the Governor. The main regret seemed to be that the arrangements had been perfected to such an extent that it was not easily practicable to abandon them, and this sense which caused the regret also created the desire that, while all the super-abundant gaiety should be suppressed, the immediate occasion of the assemblage should be celebrated with as little of attendant show as possible. Consequently, when last Friday it was announced that the Political Agent, Colonel Barton, had been formally deputed by the Viceroy and Governor General as Grand master of the Star of India to present the insignia to the Maharaja of Bhaonagar, a sense, as if of relief by the least tortuous way out of an unavoidable difficulty, prevailed generally. Those of the Chiefs who had been asked to postpone their departure from their territory were immediately informed of the new date fixed for the ceremony, namely, Tuesday the 17th instant. The invitations to the guests, however, remained cancelled, as it was felt that most of the chief events in the programme of festivities would have to be given up. If any thing was wanting to heighten the general sympathy for the Governor in his bereavement, and to fill the popular mind with a deep sense of his rare qualities, the present instance of his care for the convenience of others, when oppressed with deep grief himself, has supplied it.

In two or three days after it became known that the investiture was finally fixed to take place on the 17th instant, the rest of the Chiefs arrived; those of Drangadra, Rajkot, Limdi, Saela, Wudwan, Lukhtar, and the heirs of Palitna having been already here when the sudden news of the death of Lady Fergusson cast a gloom over this as over all other parts of India. Those who arrived subsequently were the Chiefs of Bhaonagar, Morvi, Joonagad, and Nowanagar. Each of the Chiefs on making his entry into Rajkot was received with the honor due to his rank. The ceremony observed on these occasions is similar, varying in the measure of splendour according to the status of the Chief. The receptions of the first-class Chiefs were carried out on a magnificent scale, the Political Agent with his first Assistant, Colonel Philips, meeting them about a mile's distance from the limits of the station, and escorting them in procession to their respective camps. One of the most imposing of these spectacles was the reception of the Maharaja of Bhaonagar. On His Highness reaching the outskirts of Rajkot at about 4-30 p. m., on Sunday, he was met by both the officers just named at the head of a large procession consisting of elephants, all the sowars in the camp, and detachments of artillery and other accompaniments. His Highness, the two British officers and Azam Samaldass, the Dewan of Bhaonagar, were in the first carriage, and half a dozen other carriages which followed conveyed His Highness' other principal officers and durbarees. The procession proceeded by a circuitous route through the main roads of the station, and when it reached the camp it was nearly 6 p. m. On His Highness alighting, a salute of 15 guns was fired, and a guard of honour consisting of about 50 men of the 2nd N. I. presented arms. All the streets through which the procession passed were lined thickly with people. All Rajkot seemed to have turned out, and the principal buildings on the route were thronged with the chief residents and officer of other durbars to witness the procession as it passed. Rajkot seems to retain many pleasant associations of the young chief of Bhaonagar, and the signs of welcome which greeted him on this occasion, were very marked indeed.

This short description of the way in which the Thakore Saheb of Bhaonagar made his entry into Rajkot will serve to give your readers an idea of the reception accorded to the other Chiefs. By Monday evening all the Chiefs had fairly settled down in their respective camps, and were exchanging friendly visits among themselves and also with the political officers. As I have remarked above, the chief festivities have been dispensed with. A ball, a state dinner and a durbar were to be the principal features in the round of gaiety, but everybody seems agreed that these should not take place. The proceedings are mainly confined to the necessary ceremonies for the investiture; and only those amusements, the preparations for which had been complete, and which it would scarcely be practicable to give up, such as the fireworks, will be indulged in.

The ceremony of investiture will take place this evening in the hall of the High School. This room is not of big dimensions, but I am informed a more commodious place for such a purpose is not to be found anywhere here. I hear that the teachers and pupils of the Rajkoomar College have prepared an address of congratulation for the presentation of which they intend to wait on the Maharaja of Bhaonagar at his camp some time to-morrow. It will be remembered that the Maharaja was for a long time a student in the College which, since he came to the *gadee*, has benefitted by his princely liberality.

MR. NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE AND THE LATE MR. JOHN CONNON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been very pleased to read in your issue of this morning a letter addressed to you by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee explaining clearly and satisfactorily how it was that the late Mr. John Connon refrained from giving his vote on the occasion alluded to by Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee in his speech at the meeting of the Corporation held on the 16th inst. and in his letter headed "The Chairmanship of the Corporation" published in the *Bombay Gazette* of yesterday.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, while strongly deprecating the appointment of a Government official to the chair of the Corporation, endeavoured to show that such an officer might not unfrequently find himself embarrassed, and in proof cited the instance in question where he said that in consequence of his official position, Mr. Connon had declined to vote and left the chair.

Knowing the late Mr. John Connon as well as I did, and that, amongst his many other excellent qualities, he was noted for his singular independence of character, I naturally resented indignantly the attempt on the part of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdonjee to cast so unjust a reflection on the late John Connon, and especially as that esteemed gentleman has long since passed from amongst us, and therefore cannot defend himself.

It is absurd to jump to the conclusion that because a man chooses to refrain from giving his vote on one side or the other, therefore he has proved himself to be wanting in independence.

At the recent meeting of the members of the Corporation, when a new Chairman was elected for the current year, Dr. Cook happened to slip out into another room just at the moment the votes were being taken, and the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath N. Mandlik refrained from voting at all, no doubt for some good reason of his own, and it certainly cannot be said, especially by those who know the Rao Saheb, that he is wanting in proper independence.—Yours &c.,

FRANK H. SOUTER.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have always entertained the highest regard for the late Mr. John Connon as a Magistrate of Police; but whether he was or was not embarrassed by the position in which he was placed on the occasion to which I referred, when as Chairman of the Bench of Justices he declined to give his casting vote on the question of Government audit, is a different matter, on which I leave the public to judge on the facts brought to light in my letter of the 18th inst. The theory of affront set up by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee at the recent Corporation meeting having been refuted by my friend, in his letter as you published this morning, [illegible] to account for Mr. Connon's [illegible] refusal to give his vote on [illegible] question on which there [illegible] an equality of votes, it was his duty under the Act to give his casting vote. It is [illegible] in the discharge of this paramount function, and took refuge in a legal quibble and also in the procedure of the House of Commons. If Mr. Dossabhoy's contention be right, and if the late Mr. Connon was perfectly independent and unembarrassed on the occasion in question, I ask, what prevented him from doing his plain duty as a Chairman to give his casting vote? Why did he persistently decline? The present law, Sec. X. of 1878, being exactly the same as the old law in this matter, will the newly elected Chairman, Sir F. Souter, be justified in declining to give his casting vote on a question on which the votes were equal? Can he be allowed to set up the pleas which the late Mr. Connon urged and shirk his duty as Chairman? Certainly not. I therefore submit I have established the position I took up, and Mr. Dossabhoy has failed to prove his contention. As to the newspaper report not containing any allusion to the incident regarding Mr. Connon having left the chair in a huff for a minute or so, that is not material to the question.

Requesting you to insert this short reply in the *Bombay Gazette*.—I remain, &c.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

Bombay, January 20.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Several inquiries having been made, under misapprehension, probably, regarding the death of the wife of Sergeant Harvey of H. E. the Governor's Band, I beg, therefore, you will be good enough to mention in one of your early issues that she died of consumption. I beg to remain &c.

J. CUMMINGS, Sergeant Major,
H. E. the Governor's Band.

Government House, Parell, 20th January 1882.

THE COLABA CAUSEWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is painful to observe that, in spite of the numerous improvements which have recently been made, the Municipality have allowed such miserable huts to be erected on the Colaba causeway, not only presenting a disagreeable appearance, but obstructing the view of the harbour. If these huts cannot be entirely dispensed with, they should at least be removed to the other side of the causeway.

BOS.

CHOLERA AT COORLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to a letter signed Coorla to-day, may I inquire whether most of those attacked in Coorla do not work in Ardesir Hormusjee Wadia's mill and live in the mill chawl. May the out-break not be due to some local defect besides water?

INQUIRER.

EDUCATIONAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the Bombay Government can spend its money without asking leave of Calcutta, they might carry out the proposals made by Sir G. Fitzgerald some year, ago, as to shortening service. Doctors not only get fair salaries, but moderate pensions after 15 year's (also the benefits of private practice). If their pension rules were extended to the Europeans of the Educational Department, and the salaries of natives slightly increased, contentment would take the place of the discontent which is now prevalent. Just as leave is *earned* after so many years' service, so a half-pension should be *earned* after half the full period o service.

FELLOW.

THE NEW SAINTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I had intended not to reply to "A Christian" on the subject of the canonization of the four new saints; but since two other correspondents, disregarding his advice to "all sensible Christians" to let me alone, have entered the lists, my silence might be misconstrued. I will therefore trespass on your space to answer them. "T. S. H." asks: "Does 'Senex,' mean to say that the Catholic Church was so essentially different in the dark ages from what it is to-day that an act which is now a flagrant insult to the Almighty Himself could then have been considered appropriate?" My reply is that, unfortunately, the Catholic Church is not "essentially different to-day from what it was in the dark ages;" on the contrary, in this age of progress and enlightenment, it is the only institution which remains stationary, as is clearly shown by the canonization of St. Labre, which has justly excited the indignation of the majority of the Roman Catholic laity throughout Europe. It is this obstinate refusal of the Papacy to march with the times that has caused its speedy downfall to be predicted. In not saying anything further of St. de Rossi than that "no further particulars are given than that he devoted his life to hospital work in Rome," I was by no means actuated by the jesuitical cunning which "T. S. H." attributes to me. I said no more about him for the simple reason that the papers from which I derived my information made no further mention of him. I should not "argue that the bestowal of a Victoria Cross for acts of special gallantry implied cowardice on the part of the fellow-combatants of the fortunate recipient;" but I do argue that the mention of an abbess as "celebrated for the purity of her mind" implies the reverse of a compliment to her sister-abbesses. The two cases are by no means parallel. I should like to know how the excessive purity of St. Claire's mind was ascertained. Was it discovered by the *post-mortem* examination which "revealed the interesting fact that the figure of Christ on the cross was engraven on her heart?" Your three correspondents and I regard St. Claire and St. Labre from different points of view. The former appears to me to have been nothing more than a pious and, very probably, disagreeable old woman whose "purity of mind" was, I fancy, chiefly exhibited in the severity of the penances inflicted on the nuns committed to her charge; and I entirely disbelieve the story of the engraving said to have been found on her heart. The latter I regard as merely one of those ascetics who, like Diogenes, St. Simeon Stylites and his disciples, Indian jogis, and thousands of others, have gratified their inordinate vanity and craving for notoriety by the severity of their austerities to excite the admiration of the ignorant crowd. What "A Christian" terms St. Labre "admirable absorption in prayer and his "voluntary endurance of the stings of animals" I look upon simply as laziness and uncleanness. The picture of hysterical nuns collecting the crumbs in his wallet with which to season their soup inspires me with disgust, and I fear I could never be got to regard with "veneration" the rags which are said to be exhibited every Thursday in an oratory in Rome as holy relics of the saint. I also disbelieve the assertion that two well-attested and *bonâ fide* miracles have been performed through the intercession of St. Labre since his beatification, and have serious doubts of the prayer which he composed being "powerful against earthquakes." But whether this lamentable state of my mind may be attributed to my "bodily comforts, easy chairs, and Rimmel's perfumes," I am unable to say. In conclusion, allow me to express a charitable hope that your correspondents, with all their admiration for St. Labre, have not selected him as their "seraphic model;" but should they have done so, I congratulate them on living in a country where admirable opportunities exist of exercising the virtue of the "voluntary endurance of the stings of animals," as "A Christian" delicately describes the saint's ostentatious display of his love of vermin. If, however, they succeed in resembling their model as he is described in his biography, the attention of the officers of the Health Department will have to be called to them.

SENEX.

THE DEATH OF LADY FERGUSSON.

MEETING OF CONDOLENCE AT POONA.

THE natives of the city of Poona held a great meeting for the purpose of forwarding a letter of condolence to Sir James in the hour of His Excellency's trial and deep affliction. The Anandrobhava Theatre last (Thursday) evening was filled to overflowing, and the greatest attention was paid to the proceedings of the evening. Rao Bahadur Chintaman Rao Hurri Deshmook was voted to the chair, and amongst those present were:—Professor Ramcrishna Gopal Bhandarkur, Rao Bahadur Krishnajee Luxman Noolkar, Sirdar Mahadarao Yeshwant Raste, Rao Saheb Waman Abbajee Moduck, Khan Bahadoor Hoosungjee Jamaspjee, Mr. John King, Rao Bahadoor Khanderao Raste, Rao Sheb Tatia Saheb Rajmacker, Rev. Mr. Sorabjee, Baba Saheb Poorundharry, and several others. The Chairman having read the notice convening the meeting, several native gentlemen addressed the assembly in the vernacular. Among the principal speakers were Messrs. Agulkur, Telak, S. V. Putwardun, Krishnajee Bapoojee Mande, and the Rev. Mr. Sorabjee. Mr. Mahadev Bulwant Namjoshi was then called upon to read the draft of the letter of condolence to His Excellency the Governor, which runs as follows:—

On behalf of the general Committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, and of the native public of this part of the country, we beg [illegible] with this expression of [illegible] great affliction which it [illegible] visit you with [illegible] Although on ordinary [illegible] have to be ob[illegible] and we feel th[illegible] calamity which [illegible] domestic falicity [illegible] sense of our duty [illegible] us to share wit[illegible] now sits so heavy [illegible] privileged to enjoy [illegible] preciate the kindly [illegible] God has called away [illegible] an inscrutable visitation [illegible] endowed with all [illegible] Society, should have [illegible] midst by the hand of the Reaper, has filled us all with dismay and sorrow, and the loss has been felt to be heavy in every one of our households. Our mothers, sisters, and wives have joined with us in the expression of their grief and their regret, that above all men the Governor of a great Presidency should have been selected for such a burden and tribulation. Our national proverb describes the great man as one who regards the wide world of men and women as his only family. We trust that your Christian fortitude will inspire you with the courage to fulfill this high expectation. Epidemic or sporadic cholera were unknown in this country in the best days of Native rule, though, during the last sixty years it has exacted victims from every household in the country. It may afford some consolation in what is well nigh inconsolable if this circumstance inspires you with the resolution to rule at the helm of affairs, and not to lay down office before this fell visitant is stamped out of the [illegible]

A letter of [illegible]

A vote of thanks to the Chairman [illegible] proposed and seconded, the [illegible]

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. MANILLA.

The following is the list of passengers [illegible] Steamer Manilla, Captain Dodero, [illegible] Bombay harbour on the 19th [illegible]

FROM GENOA.

Mr. Taylor [illegible]
Mr. Gladwin. [illegible]
Mrs. and Miss Haupt. Mrs. and Miss Verriers.

FROM NAPLES.

Mr. James Durie. Mr. C. Meyer.

FROM SUEZ.—Mrs. Sultan and 2 children.

FROM ADEN.—28 deck passengers.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

To take the place of E battery B. Brigade, R. [illegible] which marched on the 16th instant from K[illegible] *en route* to Bangalore, D Battery B. Brigade, R. [illegible] has been ordered to move by route march [illegible] Mhow to Kirkee; and A Battery 4th Brigade [illegible] has received orders to proceed from Kurrachee [illegible] Mhow. The latter battery is to embark in the [illegible] transport Culna on the 1st proximo for Bom[illegible] whence it will march to Khundwa, and move th[illegible] to Mhow by rail.

NEW FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* issued yesterday evening states that the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay:—

Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji.
The Reverend B. Blake, M.A., B.D.
H. Curwen, Esquire.
The Reverend F. J. Dreckmann, S.J.
G. W. Forrest, Esquire, B.A.
Captain W. H. Haydon, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C.E.
Kaikhusru N. Kabraji, Esquire.
Muncherji M. Bhownuggri, Esquire.
The Reverend George Shirt, M.A.
Shivshanker Govindram, Esquire.
J. M. Sleater, Esquire, M.I.C.E.
Rao Bahadur Trimalrao Venkatesh.
Vasudeo Krishnarao Dhairyavan, Esquire, B.A., LL.B.

LOCAL FUND ACCOUNTS.

A BILL to amend Bombay Act II of 1874 has been drafted for submissions to the Legislative Council and is published with the following "statement of Objects and Reasons":—

In order to comply with the instructions of the Government of India and to carry out the policy of that Government, which is to exclude no transactions from the general accounts and estimates of revenue and expenditure and to allow the opening of no new Local Fund Account and the continuance of no old one, except on grounds of absolute necessity, it has been found desirable to transfer several Local Funds to the category of "Provincial Funds." But as the separate existance of "The Civil Jail Fund" is provided for in Bombay Act II. of 1874, it is impossible to carry out this object, so far as regards that Fund, without first of all amending the abovementioned Act.

Furthermore as the system of appropriating balances of subsistence money to purposes other than those for which the money was originally paid is considered to be open to many objections, it is desirable that any balance in hand on the death or release of a prisoner should, if not claimed by the judgment-creditor himself within a reasonable time, be returned to the Court ordering the payment, and if not claimed there, be credited as a lapsed deposit to Government.

"This Bill is therefore introduced for the purpose of abolishing the Civil Jail Fund as a separate fund, the purposes for which it existed being henceforth fulfilled at the expense of Government, while sufficient provision is made for returning any unexpended subsistence money to the party paying it.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

OUTBREAK IN CACHAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

The *Englishman* published the following telegram on the 19th instant from Silchar :—News has been received this evening (17th) that Gongung, the head-quarters, North Cachar hills, was surprised and destroyed on the night of the 15th instant by some Cacharis led by a fanatic. The Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Superintendent of Police were touring in that locality and were encamped at Mywang, four miles from Gongung. The Cacharis then attacked Mywang, and in the fight the Deputy Commissioner received a severe cut in the hand. Reinforcements numbering 97 men under the District Superintendent of Police should reach the scene of the raid to-night or to-morrow. The regimental Surgeon left this afternoon to attend the Deputy Commissioner.

THE ANNUAL BUDGET.

The *Englishman* understands that the Financial Department have called for the Military Budget by the 15th of next month. This would seem to point to an early introduction of the annual Budget, probably about the beginning of March.

THE CONSPIRACY AT KHATMANDOO.

In case of any disturbances in Nipal, it has been decided to strengthen the cavalry outpost at Segowli; and a squadron of the 6th Bengal Cavalry lately stationed at Barrackpore under command of Lieutenant Gordon, has been ordered to join the head-quarters of the regiment at Segowli without delay. They are now well on their way, travelling by rail as far as Muzafferpur and thence marching to their destination by way of Motihari in Champarun. Khatmandu is about 100 miles due north of Segowli.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

The following promotions are notified :—To be Colonels—Lieut.-Colonel Phillip Storey, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Russel Wintle, Lieut.-Colonel William Christopher Chowne.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

FRENCH POLITICS.

PARIS, JAN. 19.

A Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, appointed to discuss M. Gambetta's Bill for reform in the Constitution, have declared themselves hostile to the same.

FIGHTING IN HERZEGOVINA.

VIENNA, JAN. 19.

Desultory fighting is being carried on in Herzegovina.

The Austro-Hungarian Government has protested against the ambiguous attitude of the Turkish Consul at Ragusa.

THE ARMY REFORMS.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The Right Hon'ble H. E. Childers, Secretary of State for War, addressing his constituents yesterday, said that the effect of the army reform on recruiting was very marked in all branches of the service, and that it was fast gaining popularity. The Right Hon'ble gentleman said he did not desire to introduce any further great changes at present, but wished to give matters a rest in order to carefully work out the reforms already effected.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 20.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Poonah, with the outward English mails of the 6th inst., left here for Bombay at 12 o'clock last night.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this afternoon.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Daphne, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on Thursday evening the 19th inst.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market closed with more business at previous quotations.

Fair Dhollera 4½
[illegible] market has been quiet.
[illegible] 5-10½
[illegible] 7
[illegible] 0-10¼
[illegible] account 100½
[illegible] 114½
[illegible] 51¾
[illegible] 101
[illegible] 84⅞
[illegible] 91⅞
[illegible] sight 1-7⅞
[illegible] returns for the week ended [illegible] results :—
[illegible] £9,900,000, Inc. £700,000
[illegible] £22,200,000, Dec. £100,000
[illegible] £25,500,000, Inc. £200,000
[illegible] of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 58 per cent.
Departure.—Czar.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted beyond Emden. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect to Wladivostock.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JAN. 20, 8 P. M.

Mail-steamer Teheran, from Aden arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 19.
(Madras time.)
At 10 p.m. .. .. 76·1 Farht.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20.
" 6 a.m. .. .. 72·0
" 10 a.m. .. .. 81·7
" 2 p.m. .. .. 89·3
" 4 p.m. .. .. 86·3

A SEAT has been rendered vacant on the Bombay Corporation by the resignation of Mr. Winter, who left for Europe by the last mail. Mr. Grattan Geary has been asked to stand for the seat, which is at the disposal of the Bench of Justices, and he has consented to be put in nomination. Sir Frank Souter and Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy will respectively propose and second Mr. Geary.

MR. P. S. MELVILL, late Governor General's Agent at Baroda, was a passenger by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Helios, which left Bombay yesterday.

WE published on Saturday last the conditions of match which had been made between Mr. John Roberts, junr., and Mr. W. Cook, for a game at billiards, 5,000 up, Roberts to concede 500 points. A telegram received in Bombay yesterday reports that Roberts has won the match by 1,660 points.

NEWS is said to have reached India of a proposal by the Indian and Egyptian Governments to establish a permanent quarantine upon all arrivals from this supposed home of cholera. The scare in Europe has indeed become of the most serious kind, and, as the *Pioneer* remarks, it it should continue, the Indian and English Governments will have to interfere. "In case of great epidemics, it is of course quite natural that special precautions should be taken, but when sporadic cases merely are reported, it is pushing matters to an extreme point to insist upon strict quarantine becoming the rule and not the exception."

THE Afghan medals have at last been received, the *Civil and Military Gazette* states, by some troops at all events, in this country. "The medal is a handsome one, with a number of baggage animals on one side, and the Queen's head in reverse, the ribbon being of dark green with a stripe of red along either edge."

We regret to hear that cattle disease is extending gradually over the entire Punjab. The Lahore paper says that Kangra is decimated, and in one village alone of the Gujrat district over 400 head of cattle were swept away in one week lately. It is to be hoped that prompt measures will be adopted to give good and ample veterinary aid to the poor agriculturists.

THE yachting steamer Ceylon, arrived in the Madras harbour on the afternoon of the 17th inst. She makes only a short stay there, proceeding the following evening on her way to Calcutta, where she is expected on the 22nd inst.

THE Vakeel of the Chitral Khanate, Wufadar Khan, has arrived in Calcutta with presents from Aman-ul-Mulk, the Chief of Chitral. Wufadar Khan visited Simla last year. Aman-ul-Mulk did good service in attacking the Yassinis and occupying their country when they were threatening Major Biddulph at Gilgit.

MR. GRANT DUFF is expected to return to Madras on completion of his tour, on the 21st inst.

THE Vythery correspondent of the *Madras Times*, writing about Mr. Grant Duff's, visit to that district, states :—"Our police have really done something in defence of the Governor. They have run in a 'dangerous lunatic,' who haunted the party with a petition, and—which was not quite as harmless—an old musket loaded with slug. Perhaps, under the circumstances, it was as well that he was secured before he exhibited any little eccentricities in the way of letting off his weapon."

IN commemoration of the Viceroy's visit to Burmah, every convict in jail throughout the province was granted a remission of one month's imprisonment; excepting, only, military prisoners under sentence of court martial, life prisoners, and prisoners who had often broken prison rules, or who bore a bad character.

THE Government have sanctioned the abolition of two posts in the Indian Marine Department, *viz.*, those held by the Superintendents of Marine in Calcutta and Bombay respectively. The new Director of the Indian Marine will have a deputy in Bombay only. The arrangement is one which was expected to follow Captain Brent's appointment.

AN order has been issued by the Govenment of India that British soldiers convicted in the courts are on no account to be sent to jail under an escort of native policemen. In stations where there are no European police, application must be made to the nearest garrison for a military escort. It appears that in one instance, two soldiers were sent under police escort, handcuffed and chained together, doubtless to prevent escape—but none the less to the delight and edification of the native spectators.

WE have received a copy of the Revised Edition of the Calcutta Turf Club Rules, 1881-82. The present edition contains the revised scale of weights for English and Australian horses; definition of a "country bred"; lowest minimum weight; owner's right to claim half instead of ¼ of his horse in a lottery; revised list of members up to date of publication; and all previous modifications of rules have been embodied under their proper headings, thus making reference easy.

THE dynamite accident on the railway works beyond Attock did not result in loss of life, and the men who were injured have already been discharged from hospital. It is stated that the accident would have been avoided altogether but for the disregard of orders shewn by the coolies. They were forbidden to enter the tunnel until the European in charge (a corporal of sappers) should satisfy himself that all the charges of dynamite had exploded; but in contravention of this order, they commenced in the early morning the removal of the *debris* from the heading, with the result that one of the men struck the unexploded charge with a pickaxe. The whole railway from Khirabad to Peshawur will probably be opened about the 1st April, but in the meantime no portion of it will be opened separately.

A REPORT taken from a home paper, regarding an alleged intention on Lady Ripon's part to return home in the autumn is, the *Englishman* believes, quite without foundation.

THE visit of H. E. the Governor of Madras to the gold mining districts was marked by one or two incidents which were not in the programme. The miners employed on the Ripon property appear to have distinguished themselves. A correspondent of a Madras paper relates how a great deal of liquor, champagne &c., was left after the guests had departed. Orders had been given for this to be immediately packed up and put away. However, the miners had different views on the subject. They mobbed the servants left in charge, and, after ill-using them all round, made a clean loot of everything drinkable, with results which may be left to the imagination. The correspondent adds:—"I fear the mining element will prove a thorn in our side before long. Some of the Hump miners got into a row with the police in Vythery last week, and behaved rather disgracefully. It is a great pity; but it is a case of a certain amount of bad leaven affecting the mass, and unfortunately it is impossible to select only steady characters for mining work."

THE Viceroy's conversation with the Rangoon merchants on the subject of the monopolies is reported to have occasioned "much amusement" in the palace at Mandalay, when it was translated for the information and diversion of King Theebaw. And it is too likely, the *Statesman* fears, that Mr. Bernard's letter will not produce a very different effect from that produced by the report of the deputation. "There are shrewd men at Mandalay, and men by no means unfriendly to the British Government; but Theebaw is a young Rehoboam who disregards the wise counsel of the elders, and lends a ready ear to evil counsellors who are leading him on to his ruin. The policy of forbearance which we have so long observed towards him is no doubt worthy of a great and civilised Government, which could crush him at a blow; but if Mr. Bernard's remonstrance prove ineffectual, the Government of India will be compelled to adopt some mode of communicating its wishes which Theebaw will not be able to disregard."

GENERAL HAMILTON, the plaintiff in the great jewellery case which was tried in Simla during the past season, the Simla correspondent of the Lahore paper mentions, lately instituted another case, a sort of small offshoot from the big one, for the recovery of two rings, said by him to have been given into the charge of a lady who had been dragged into the trial as a witness. These rings, the lady declared, had been given into the hands of Messrs. Harris & Co., jewellers in London, for disposal, at the instance of Mrs. Hamilton, wife of the plaintiff. A reply has now been received to the inquires made by a commission, ordered through the Simla Court, stating that the rings in question are in the possession of the London jewellers. Thus General Hamilton has lost this second case also, and will again be a considerable loser financially.

The Lahore Exhibition was open free to native ladies on Sunday, from 12 till 4; and 276 adults and a large number of children availed themselves of the opportunity. Among these there were many who are not strictly *purdah nashin*. All seemed to greatly enjoy their visit. Mrs. Elsmie, Mrs. Ibbetson, Miss Fuller, Miss Chapman and Mrs. Kipling were present. The experiment, so far as it went, was successful, but, the *Civil and Military Gazette* remarks, it will be long before the upper classes in the Punjab will be on a level with Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, in this respect. And it is of less than no use abusing them for it. The thanks of the native gentlemen of Lahore have beeen conveyed to the Honorary Secretary of the committee, through Mr. Brij Lall Ghose, for the arrangement made on Sunday for the reception of native ladies at the Exhibition.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE has sent a fine horse with saddle and harness made of gold, six shawls, and six embroidered handkerchiefs, as his annual tribute to the British Government, by the hand of Jowala Singh, Toshakhanawala.

SEVERAL young officers of the Punjab police, who have completed more than two years' service to the satisfaction of their superiors, are reported to have been threatened with, and in some instances have suffered the loss of their situations, in consequence of the return of permanent incumbents from sick leave, furlough, and special duties. A local paper hears of instances of great hardship, in cases where these young officers have been completely dependent on the service, and without private means. "We certainly consider the Government bound to do something for these young officers in such a predicament, in the way of subsistence allowance or compensation, until a prospect of re-employment can be opened."

ACCORDING to the latest news from Cashmere, received by the Lahore paper, the ensuing harvest of the valley, like that of the Punjab, is unusually abundant. Grain already sells there at Rs. 1½ a kharwar, *i. e.* 2 maunds and 16 seers of English weight. In order to encourage the cultivators, the Maharaja has remitted the state revenues in their favor, and has sanctioned the levy of cash revenues instead of grain, a state of things which never existed before, and the desirability of which was impressed upon His Highness by the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Robert Egerton, on the occasion of His Honor's visit to the Maharaja at Sialkot during the late famine.

A BREWERY has been established in the Nilghiris which threatens to drive Bass, Alsopp, Tennent, McEwen, and all the home manufacturers completely out of the Madras Presidency, if not out of the general Indian market, to judge from an account of its capabilities which appears in the *Madras Times*. The concern is the property of a joint-stock company, which some time ago acquired a private brewery established by Major-General Morgan. Considerable additions were immediately effected. An admirable set of cellars were forthwith constructed for the storage of the beer for the customary six months prior to issue, thus ensuring the issue of well-matured ale only; steam-power was introduced in the working of the brewery; a spacious store-house for the reception of grain, hops, malt &c., erected, and orders given for the building of a commodious malting house. Great care was taken in ordering out supplies of the very best description of stock articles. The result achieved justified the outlay expended, and demonstrated the possibility, nay, the practicability, of brewing ale in every way equal to the finest English beer. The liquor was sent to the Chemical Examiner, who pronounced it decidedly good and wholesome. Samples were sent to Sir Anthony Home, the Surgeon General of Her Majesty's Forces in the Madras presidency, and met with that officer's cordial approval. Encouraged by such satisfactory results, the company entered the market for the supply of malt liquor to the European troops at Wellington. His Grace the Duke, the then Governor, was known to take a keen interest in the fostering and development of all local enterprises. The application from the company was, in consequence, made at a most opportune moment, and met with very favorable consideration. The rates tendered were considerably below the cost previously incurred in the supply of ale and porter to Wellington, and as the company undertook to submit each hogshead for examination by an official and regimental board, their terms were accepted and a contract concluded for the year 1881-82. This contract was for over eight hundred hogsheads, and although there was a natural prejudice against a local article on the part of Tommy Atkins, each hogshead was subjected to the most crucial examination, and so admirable was the quality of the liquor supplied that but *one* hogshead has been rejected. And that it is properly appreciated by Government is apparent from negotiations having since been opened for the extension of the supply to the military cantonment of Bangalore. Virtually, there has hitherto been no ale in any quantity of a description that could be issued with credit to the brewery for general consumption. A few private individuals have steadily consumed it, and there was just enough to meet their wants. We may, however, without any breach of confidence, state that we have every reason for believing that certain extensions of the works are in contemplation that will enable the brewery to supply bottled beer of a quality that will not shirk comparison with the best English, only at very much lower prices. Draft ale will also be available in small casks—a luxury the want of which has long been sorely felt."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Military Pensioners' Fete, Esplanade, 3 p.m.
Ladies' Gymkhana, Marine Battalion band, afternoon.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m. (Bombay time.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th :—Manilla (s), Genoa; Arrow (s), Cutch. Yesterday :—Foolkoolniga, and Futtay Sultan, Alleppy.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday : Canute, Rangoon; Cornwallis, Chittagong; Coconada (s), Persian Gulf; Helios (s), Trieste, &c.; Inchulva (s), Liverpool; Gordonia (s), London; Brenda (s), Kurrachee; Pearl (s), C. and Cutch.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hathersage left on the 19th inst. and the s. s. Boyne, Congo, Netley Abbey and Scots' Greys entered the dock yesterday.

LADIES' GYMKHANA.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play at the Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, this afternoon.

THEFT AT GIRGAUM BACK-ROAD.—Sannoo Mahadew, residing on the Girgaum Back-road, reported to the police, that on the night of the 15th instant some person had stolen from a box in his premises property consisting of cash and articles of wearing apparel, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 65-14.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Aba Luxmon was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of criminal breach of trust in respect of sundry ornaments, valued at Rs. 53, belonging to Taj, woman. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

LECTURE.—The well known Pundit Dyanund Suruswati Swami, President-Founder of the Indian Arya Sumajis, will deliver at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute a public lecture to-morrow (Sunday, the 22nd inst.) at 5-30. p.m. precisely. Subject :—"Ahinsa." The public are invited to attend.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR IN A TRAMWAY CAR.—Beheramshah Ardaseer, an Eranee Parsee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of disorderly behaviour in a tramway car on the 6th instant. He was ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for six months.

FOUND AT SEA.—Twenty-seven packages of cotton, twist, from the wreck of the native craft Harsinga Avgia, were picked up by some fishermen, floating in the sea off the outer light-ship, and handed over to the officer in charge of the police hulk in this harbour, who made them over yesterday to the Port Officer.

THEFT.—Ruttonjee Nowrojee Parakh, residing on the New Foras-road near the Napier Foundry, reported to the police on Thursday night the theft from his residence of four embroidered caps and cash of the total value of Rs. 80. His servant, who has since absconded, is suspected of the theft, and is being sought for by the police.

ASSAULTS.—Mr. Douglas, chief engineer of the steamship Enchantress, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of assaulting James Welsh, a fireman of the same vessel, and fined Rs. 5. Deen Mahomed Ameer and another were yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of assaulting Noor Meheran on the night previous, and were each sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Mr. Smeaton, Engineer in charge of the Port Trust Workshops at the Prince's Dock, reported to the police that two brass valve boxes, valued at Rs. 80, were stolen from the compound of the workshops on the 18th instant. The detective police have been called into requisition to assist the executive in their inquiries into this matter.

NAWAB EKBALOOD-DOWLAH.—We hear that Nawab Ekbalood-dowlah Bahadoor, the youngest son of the late Co-regent of Hyderabad, is about shortly to proceed on a tour to Europe. We believe his passage to England has been taken on board the Kaiser-i-hind, which is to leave Bombay on the 2nd March. The Nawab, who is to be accompanied by Dr. Lawder, his tutor, will, after visiting England, make the tour of the Continent, and is expected to be absent for about six months.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE RAJA OF KOLHAPUR.—We are glad to learn that the Rajah of Kolhapur is daily improving in health. His Highness will proceed in March to Mahableshwar for the hot season, and will return to Kolhapur in the rains, if he is in sound health.—*Deccan Herald.*

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.—We observe that the Geological Class, at the College of Science, under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel Cooke, Professor of Geology, has been touring through the Central Provinces for some time past, studying practical Geology and Coal Mining.—*Deccan Herald.*

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE WOMAN.

AN inquest was held yesterday by the coroner, Dr. Blaney, at Modykhana-street, Fort, on view of the body of Cooverbai, woman, aged twenty-seven years who committed suicide by drowning herself in a well in that locality. The following evidence was adduced before the coroner :—

Sorabjee Hormusjee deposed.—I am a Mobed and live at Bazaar-gate-street, Fort. Deceased was my daughter. Her age was twenty-seven years. She lived with her husband in Modykhana-street. Her husband is a teacher in the Elphinstone High School, She had three children. The youngest is two years old. I heard that the family of my son-in-law were quarrelling and quarrelled with the deceased. About a month and a half ago the deceased came to my house and said she could no longer bear the *zoolum* of her husband's relatives. I advised her to go back to her husband's house and remain there. She went back and since then she was not allowed to come to my house. I did not see her alive again. At 5-30 this morning a daughter of the deceased came to my house in search of her mother, who she said had been missing half an hour. I went to the house of the deceased and asked where the deceased was. The mother-in-law of the deceased said, she did not know. One Nowrojee Framjee, the brother-in-law of the deceased, came up to me and struck me a blow on the chest and told me to go out of the house. I went away to the Fort Police Court and reported that the deceased was missing. I then went back to the house of the husband of the deceased and heard that the deceased had fallen into a well in Modykhana in front of her house. I saw a crowd of people near the well and saw the deceased in a standing position supported by some people. She was breathing but appeared to be insensible. I had her brought to my house, where she died five minutes afterwards.

Jaijee deposed :—I am a daughter of the deceased. My age is ten years. I live with a teacher of mine in Modykhana-street, but visited my mother once a day at mid-day. I saw my mother in her house yesterday. My grandmother told the deceased that she had lost a gold chain and asked her to search for it, and my mother and grandmother and aunt searched for it, but they did not find it up to 2-30 p. m. when I left the house. They were not quarrelling about the chain. About 7 o'clock this morning I went to my mother's house because my paternal grandfather came to me and said that as the deceased was not in the house I should go to the house of my grandmother and see if she was there. I went there, and my maternal grandfather told me that my mother was not there. I then went to my father's house and heard that my father and grandfather had gone out in search of the deceased. Nowrojee had also gone out. My maternal grandfather came to the house a few minutes after me and asked my maternal grandfather where the deceased was; she said she did not know. They then had some words. I have heard the deceased say she would destroy herself: I heard her say so once: that was when she had a quarrel with my grandmother. There was often quarrelling in my house between my grandmother, my aunt, and the deceased.

Dadabhoy Dorabjee deposed :—I am a cook. At 7 o'clock this morning I was going to the Fort market and was passing the house of the deceased in Modykhana-street, when I heard that a woman was drowned in a well in the verandah of the house. I went down the well by a rope and brought up the body of the deceased. She appeared to be just dying. Her breathing was scarcely perceptible. There is a depth of 8 feet of water in the well and a complete parapet wall 3 feet high around it.

Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee deposed :—I have no employment and live on my property. I know the deceased who was a tenant of mine and occupied the first storey of my house in Modykhana-street. The deceased and her mother-in-law were always quarrelling. At 7 o'clock this morning I was asleep in my room, when one Manockjee Capadia, another tenant in my house, awoke me and said the deceased was missing. I went down-stairs and saw a crowd of persons in the street inquiring about the deceased. I then went upstairs again when I heard that the body of the deceased was in the well in the verandah of my house. I again came down-stairs and saw the body of the deceased being taken out of the well. I heard the people say she was alive. Just then the father of the deceased came there and took the deceased away. She was carried away in the arms of three or four persons.

The jury upon the evidence returned the following verdict unanimously :—"That the death of Cooverbai, woman, was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in a well."

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Council yesterday afternoon there were present,—the Chairman (Dr. Cook), Colonel Hancock, Captain Morland, Dr. Pinkerton, Sir F. Souter, Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, Mr. R. N. Khote, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee.

THE DRAINAGE OF PARELL.

Sanction was asked to the payment from the balance of the drainage loan for the cost of constructing a drain at Parell road from the gas works to the point where the new main drain crosses Clerk road.

The Chairman read the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner :—

From the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay by the Chairman of the Town Council.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, January 20, 1882.

SIR,—The neighbourhood of the gas works is absolutely undrained. At the junction of the Arthur and De Lisle roads there are holes full of black stagnant sewage which anybody who goes that way may see and smell for himself. The De Lisle Road is also undrained and houses are springing up without any provision being made for draining them. I have frequent complaints from the residents of the houses near the B.B. and C. I. R. workshop, which I can testify from personal inspection are well founded.

I regret that anybody has been allowed to build without providing some system of drainage for his house. All that the Municipality can do, and what we certainly should do, is to construct suitable street drains within a distance of 100 feet from any house and then compell the house owner to connect his premises with it in a proper way. This I have the power to do by law.

I propose now that a sewer should be made from a point near the gas works along the De Lisle and Clerke roads to fall into the new main sewer which crosses the latter road.

I found that this subject, upon complaints made by the Gas Company and the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor engaged the attention of the Acting Municipal Commissioner in 1880, and Mr. Walton then prepared an estimate for the execution of the work which I now recommend. The Health Officer has commented on the present state of things in the strongest terms, and I hope he will continue to do so until a remedy is provided.

The estimate framed by Mr. Walton in 1880 amounted to Rs. 18,106 exclusive of establishment and contingencies. He provided for a 15' pipe drain between the points which "I have mentioned" as should it be required to drain "Parel Village and the neighbourhood of Government "House the drain would then be large enough for that "purpose."

As however the drainage of the southern end of the De Lisle and Parell roads, parts of Mazagon and Byculla, must also be carried by the Clerke road to the new main sewer necessitating ultimately the construction of an ovoid sewer for that portion of the distance, I suggested to Mr. Walton that the more economical course would be, instead of continuing the 15" pipe drain from the point where the Arthur road cuts the Clerke road to construct from that point to the main sewer, an ovoid sewer capable of fulfilling the duties ultimately, and very soon to be required of it. This he has now done, and the revised estimate amounts to Rs. 44,564, to this I must add 15 per cent. for establishment and contingencies. Total Rs. 51,248.

There is a saving of something over Rs. 80,000 on the Pipe Sewer contract of the 1st Drainage Section, and the necessary funds can be provided out of this sum.

I earnestly recommend the scheme for the sanction of the Town Council,—I have &c.,

E. C. K. Ollivant,
Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. R. N. Khote remarked that this plan would be quite in unison with the general drainage of the city.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out on the map the places mentioned in the letter, and said that the plan formed an integral portion of the drainage scheme. At present there was no drainage at all.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdonjee.—What would a pipe sewer cost?

The Commissioner—Rs. 18,000; added to that 15 per cent.

The Chairman.—I am extremely glad this matter has been brought before you to-day. I had intended to initiate the movement here if it had not been done so by the Commissioner. When I drove in from Parell on that unfortunate Sunday afternoon after seeing the late Lady Fergusson at Government House, it struck me at that moment how exceedingly bad that portion of the city was in the matter of drainage. Most of those whom I address have probably noticed the same thing. The ground is extremely unequal and full of pits and ridges which are now the receptacle of all the foul sewage produced in that locality. The rainfall accumulates there during the moonsoon and the pits are kept full to a late period of the year with the most abominable sewage possible to conceive. When these pits dry the water is evaporated and sewage is concentrated in them. This is the case over a very large tract of ground around the gas works and towards the B. B. and C. I. line. I can hardly conceive that the city authorities, when this matter is brought before them, will pass it by. The present state of things is a standing danger to the population of that part of Bombay. That road has now become a very important one. It is patent to every one that passes that it is a standing disgrace to the Municipality.

Mr. Nowrozjee asked if this scheme would abate the nuisance which one met with in passing by the gas works. The nuisance was an abominable one, and if this ovoid sewer was constructed would it remove that nuisance.

The Chairman.—That is what it is intended to do. It is intended to remove from the surface this festering nuisance at present accumulating there. It does not apply to the gas works alone. This is the sewerage of all the houses of the locality.

The Rao Saheb.—We make the drain along the road and then insist on the gas company draining their compound.

Mr. R. N. Khote.—We are all unanimous as to the necessity of this work, and I move that sanction be given.

In reply to Dr. Pinkerton, the Commissioner said that Mr. Walton stated that a 15 pipe was quite enough, even having regard to the probable increase of population.

It was proposed by Mr. Ragoonath N. Khote, and seconded by the Chairman that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the immediate outlay of Rs. 51,248 from savings on the Drainage Loan of 17 lacs of rupees to provide for the cost of a 15 inch pipe drain from a point near the gas works Parell road to the junction of the five roads on the flats, and thence to be continued by the ovoid sewer to the new main sewer."

Carried unanimously.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter was read from the Municipal Commissioner reporting that he had sold the right of washing buffaloes in the tank near Chinchpoogly, on the east side of De Lisle road, for Rs. 125. After some discussion it was decided that the arrangement should be terminated at the end of a month if the Corporation so pleased.

The Municipal Commissioner laid before the Council for sanction a statement showing the cost of establishment for the several works in connection with the drainage and Tulsi water works to be paid out of the percentage reserved for loan works establishment for the year 1882. Consideration of the matter was adjourned.

THE CHAPTER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

THE following is a list of gentlemen who have been nominated members of the Order of the Star of India, and who will be invested and decorated at the Chapter to be held at Calcutta on the 25th inst. :—

G. C. S. I.—The Nawab of Bahawalpur.

K. C. S. I.—Sirdar Dewa Singh of Patiala, Mr. James Gordon, and Mr. Lepel Griffin.

C. S. I.—Colonel Tweedie, Colonel Black, Mr. Grant, Mr. Durand, Mr. Cockerell, Wazirzada Muhammed Afzal Khan, Sirdar Bakshi Ganda Sing, and Dewan Ram Jas of Kapurthala.

The following members of the Order have been summoned to attend the Chapter :—Raja Sir Dinkar Rao, K.C.S.I.; Nawab Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khan Bahabur, K.C.S.I.; The Hon'ble Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Nawab Saiad Ashgar Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.; The Hon'ble Raja Shiva Prasada, C.S.I.; J. W. Edgar, Esq., C.S.I.; Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I.; Major-General Sir Charles Metcalfe Macgregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E; Maulvi Mir Imdad Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.; The Hon'ble Major Evelyn Baring, C.S.I., C.I.E.; The Hon'le Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.; The Hon'ble A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.; T. C. Hope, Esq, C.S.I.; The Hon'ble James Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.; The Hon'ble Maharaja Jotendro Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.; and Sirdar Bikrama Singh, Ahluwalia, C.S.I.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY, JAN. 22.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns, 177 and 219.
6 p.m.—Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Anthem.—"I will lift up mine eyes." Clark Whitfield.
Hymns, 193 and 27.
WEDNESDAY, 25TH, CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.
THURSDAY, 26TH.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at 30 o'clo ck and in the evening at a quarter after 5 o'clock.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(BELLASIS-ROAD, BYCULLA.)

THE Rev. C. Jordan, who purposes returning to Calcutta early next week, will (D.V.) preach to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY, JAN. 22.
8 a. m.—(Madras time)—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 7 and 273.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—(Madras time)—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 219, 173, and 223.
(Hark! hark my soul!)
The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.
WEEK DAY.—Thursdays 7 p. m. (Madras time) Evening Prayer and Lecture.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

SUNDAY.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer with Sermon, at 11-30 a.m.
WEEK-DAYS—Morning Prayer, at 8 a.m. With Litany on Wednesday and Friday. Instruction in Holy Scripture on Wednesday, at 4-30 p.m.
Official time at all Services.
Residents are requested to send chairs with cards attached. The chairs can remain in the Church until the Church Committee are able to provide seats.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock on board the ship Magnificent. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch for friends from shore will leave Sassoon Dock at 10-15 a. m., Arthur-bunder at 10-25 a. m., and Apollo-bunder at 10-35 a. m. precisely.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICE

AFLOAT.

There will be Divine Service on board the I. G. hulk Semiramis at 11 a. m. Madras time, and in the library of the Royal Alfred Sailor's Home at 4-30 p. m. Madras time. Also at Prince's Dock, on board the P. & O. s. s. Verona, at 7 p. m. Madras time. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend these services. The Mission to Seamen's flag will be hoisted.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFT OF THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Nurrotumdas Hurjeevundas, sometime ago a washing contractor in the employ of the P. and O. Company at Bombay, was charged with having in his possession, on the 26th December 1881, table-cloths, blankets, counterpanis, pillow-covers towels, napkins, &c., of the estimated value of Rs. 497-8-0, the property of the P. and O. Company, which was reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. Mr. Brewin, Superintendent of police, conducted the case for the prosecution. Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Dyabhoy, of Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhoy, solicitors, appeared for the defence.

The Magistrate, before the investigation commenced, remarked that he understood from Superintendent Brewin that the police had taken up the prosecution in the case in consequence of the P. and O. Company not having taken any steps against the defendant after the discovery of their property in his possession. The police had adopted the only course that was open to them under the circumstances. After the P. and O. Company's officers had been examined, and the other evidence had been taken, his Worship proposed to frame such a charge as he thought could be sustained by the evidence. The following evidence was then called :—

Mr. Brewin, Supt. C. Division, said :—I know the accused. On the 26th December last he preferred a complaint against one Luximon, who was in the custody of the police, on a charge of theft. Luximon denied the truth of the accused's complaint and made a certain communication to me, in consequence of which I directed Sultan Ali Jemadar, and Luximon to go to Bhooleshwur and to wait there until I came. Shortly afterwards I followed them and met the Jemaidar and Luximon near the house of the accused. Inspector Jones was with me. I asked the accused to accompany me to the end of the street in which his house is situated. He did so. Mr. Jones, the jemadar and Luximon followed us. On reaching the end of the street, I asked the accused and he repeated the charge of theft against Luximon in the hearing of Luximon. Luximon then said ;—"I have told you the truth. I have admitted what I have done. I know nothing of the charge preferred against me by the accused. He (Narrotum) accuses me of theft, but he is a thief himself for sometime back. He caused me to remove from his house a large quantity of linen, and he (Narrotum) had told the police, who had come to inquire about some linen, that he had none, excepting a sheet which has been found in the possession of a dhobee." Nurrotumdas was present, and on hearing the statement made by Luximon said that it was all lies, and that Luximon made that statement in consequence of the complaint he had made against him. Luximon said what he had stated was true, and that he had taken the things to Nurrotumdass' father-in-law's place which he offered to point out. Nurrotumdass who was then also present, and heard what Luximon said, also denied the second statement, and offered to assist me in any inquiry which I might institute. I, the accused, Luximan, and the jemadar then returned to Bhooleshwur. Whilst I and Narrotumdass stood in the street opposite his father-in-law's house, Sultan Ali jemadar, Luximon and another policeman, went upstairs the house of Narrotumdass' father-in-law. In a few minutes Sultan Ali jemadar came downstairs, and in the presence of Narrotumdass said "a woman upstairs says sometime ago Luximon brought three boxes there, but that they had been removed a few days previously." Narrotumdass said that the woman had made a false statement; that he knew of no boxes having been taken there. I then asked Narrotumdass to point out the dhoby who had accompanied the police when he had gone to make inquires about the chudder. He undertook to do this. Narrotumdass and the jemadar then left to go in search of the dhoby. After they had gone, I directed a police constable to loiter about in front of Narrotumdass' house and to observe if any thing was removed. I then went away. This was at 5 P. M. I returned to the chowkey at about 7 p.m. when I met Narrotumdass, the jemadar, the police sepoy and a man who said he was Narrotumdass' servant. I believe his name to be Purshotam Medram. The jemadar made a statement, in consequence of which I confronted Purshotam Medram with Narrotumdass. At this time accused was in custody. Certain articles had been brought to the chowkey by a police constable and were shown to the accused, and I asked him how it was that he had said he had nothing when this was found. He then made a statement and took me to a newly built godown at Parell. There he first awoke a Purdeshi and directed the Purdeshi to call a *mallee*. About fifteen minutes afterwards, the *mallee* came. I believe the accused asked the *mallee* for the keys which he produced. The godown was opened and I, accused, jemadar, Mr. Jones, the mallee, the Purdeshi and others entered, and the accused produced these three boxes which were locked. I asked for the keys of the said boxes. He told me they were at his house. I then opened two of the boxes with other keys that were available on the spot. In the said boxes I found a large quantity of linen which included table-cloths and towels bearing the mark of the P. and O. Company. I took charge of these three boxes and returned to this chowkey. Here I met Mr. Dayabhoy, solicitor, who produced a bill. We *i. e.*, I, Mr. Dayabhoy, Narrotumdass, Jones and some policemen went to Narrotumdas's house where another bill was produced. A letter written by Mr. Bayley appeared on a file. We returned here and admitted Narrotumdass to bail. This was on Wednesday night. The dext day I called on Mr. Parker, the Superintendant of the P. and O., and showed him the linen which the three boxes contained. The third box was opened at the chowkey. It also contained linen belonging to the P. and O. Company. In consequence of what took place the accused was placed before the court on Monday, 28th December, on this charge.

Luximon Hurry said :—I am a servant in the employ of the accused. I was charged with theft by defendant of a brass lota. I was convicted on my own admission and sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment. While the police were making inquires I gave certain information to Mr. Brewin. About a month ago a sepoy came to make inquires of defendant about a dhoby who had been taken into custody. About a month ago, Fatma Hajami, a washer-woman, who is now in court, came and, in consequence of what the woman told the defendant, he collected some linen which he had in his box and made up a bundle. It was a large bundle. The linen made up into a bundle was like that now produced in Court. Defendant directed me to take the bundle to his father-in-law's house. One Atmaram, defendant's relative, accompanied me by the defendant's direction. This was at 12 o'clock at night. I gave the bundle in charge of the mother-in-law of the defendant. When delivering the bundle Atmaram said something to the mother-in-law which I did not hear. I returned to defendant. I do not know what became of the linen afterwards. At 4 o'clock in the morning defendant directed me to take three boxes to his father-in-law's house. The three boxes which I took are the same which are now in court. I took them one at a time. I again went to the house of the defendant's mother-in-law at noon and placed the boxes in another room which was empty. At that time defendant's wife opened the three boxes, and in them I saw the same linen which I now see here. The bundle of linen also was kept in the same room on the boxes. Atmaram locked the room and we left. A few days afterwards I was charged with theft and I then told the police what I had seen. I then told Mr. Brewin, and in consequence of his direction I accompanied Sultan Ali jemadar and went and waited in Bholeshwar street. Mr. Brewin followed us. Defendant was asked a question by Mr. Brewin. Then I and the jemadar went into the house, and on inquiry I pointed out the room in which were placed the bundle and boxes. The boxes and the bundle were not found there. A certain woman made a statement. I had seen him at defendant's house on the morning of the day I took the aforesaid things to defendant's father-in-law.

Mahadoo Girmajee said.—I am a *mallee* and live at Parell. On the 25th or 26th of last month the police came to the defendant's place which he keeps as a *karkhana* (*i. e.*, a factory). There is an open space there. About a month ago the defendant told me to take two or three boxes to the *karkhana*.

The magistrate.—Did you have any conversation with the defendant?

Witness.—No. He simply told me to take two or three boxes of goods to the *karkhana*. I took them and placed them there. I went in a cart which I hired near the defendant's house.

The magistrate.—Tell him (witness) to answer questions at once and not hesitate as he does. He need not be afraid of anything.

Witnes.—These boxes in court are the boxes I took away. I took them from a house which the Brahmin pointed out to me. I don't know whose house it is. This is the Brahmin (Purshotum Medhram). I placed the boxes in the cart. The Brahmin did not accompany me. I did not know the contents of the boxes. I placed them in the open space. There is a wall round it, and there is a gateway and a lock. I fastened the lock. The defendant had asked me to lock up the place and give the key at his house. I forgot to deliver it. Four or five days afterwards Mr. Brewin and the police come to the place. The defendant pointed out the boxes.

To the court.—I did not hear what the defendant told Purshotum Medhram. I did not hear Purshotam tell anybody at the father-in-law's house to deliver up the bundles.

The magistrate.—Where is the bundle?

Mr. Brewin.—It has passed out of the jurisdiction if my information is correct.

Sultan Ally Saduck Ally, examined by the court, said.—In consequence of instructions I recieved from Mr. Brewin, I went with the last witness Luximon and stayed near the Bholeshwar temple. Mr. Brewin followed me. I was present when Luximon made a statement to Mr. Brewin, whereupon the defendand, in answer to Mr. Brewin, denied that he had any stolen goods with him. Luximon said, "This is a false charge against me of stealing a ruby. This charge is made in consequence of a sepoy having come to his house about stolen goods. He has kept the boxes at his father-in-law's house." The defendant thereupon said he knew nothing about it. I went with Luximon to the father-in-law's house. Luximon pointed out the place where the boxes had been placed, but where they were not at the time. A woman in the house said the boxes had been removed by a Brahmin.

Mr. Branson objected to this answer being recorded.

Witness continued.—I went and made a report to Mr. Brewin in the hearing of the defendant. The defendant said he knew nothing about the matter. I placed a detective on watch at the defendant's house. The sepoy returned with a bundle, whereupon the defendant made a statement. It was at the Girgaum police chowkey.

The magistrate.—But who took him into custody?

Mr. Brewin.—I took him into custody on the statement being made to me.

Witness continued.—On the sepoy bringing the bundle, the defendant was taken into custody. Defendant made a statement, whereupon we all went to Parell, where the boxes containing the property were found.

Mr. Robert Hannant said.—I am store-keeper in the employ of the P. and O. Company, and have held the office four years. I have at my offices at Mazagon. I have charge of all new linen. I know the defendant, who was washing contractor to the company. His contract expired in November 1880. The linen on board-ship is brought on shore by the ship's men, and the washing contractor receives them from the steward in charge of the linen. After washing, the contractor takes the linen on board the ship. The steward in charge and the contractor make out lists when the linen is dirty. The lists are brought to me. I examine and compare them. After washing, the contractor takes the linen direct on board to the steward in charge of the linen, who then gives a receipt for the clean linen received. After that the contractor makes out a bill for the linen washed; the bill is then signed by the steward in charge or the purser, and is then brought to the store department to be passed for payment. We have had no instances of deficiences, as they would be dealt with by the contractor, who would make up the deficiency from linen belonging to other ships. On one occasion the contractor's muccadum reported to me that he had not got the proper linen to deliver. I made up the deficiency from the store and charged the contractor for it. This was on the 8th December 1880. On the 5th November, the contractor was charged for damaged linen. I believe damaged linen was retained by us and kept in store. As the linen in court is now, I should value it at Rs. 250. The defendant was washing contractor for about fifteen months. For so much property (as is now in court) remaining in the hands of the contractor, I account by fluctuations in counting. I mean by fluctuations, mistakes in counting. I speak from a long experience. The contractor is bound to report and deliver up any excess linen in his possession. If he does not do so, he unlawfully retains the property, I presume.

Mr. Branson.—That is the witness' opinion, and I object to it as an opinion on a question of law. There was another course open to the bailee under the contract which is reduced into writing.

The Magistrate.—I should like to see the contract. Where is it?

Mr. Brewin.—Mr. Parker is here, and we will ask him. I have asked for all the books and papers connected witn the case.

Witness.—On the expiration of the contract, the defendant's last bill was paid. I am not able to say whether his accounts had been squared; the superintending purser will be able to say. I have not got a copy of the contract here. If the contractor gave a short delivery of linen given him to be washed, and if he was charged ior the deficiency, he would be supplied with bills. An entry would be made in the books similar to the one I have produced. I don't know of a letter written by the superintending purser. (Is shown a table cloth.) I almost undertake to say that this belongs to the P. and O. Company. The Company's crest at the ends appear to be cut out. I cannot swear, however, that it is the company's cloth.

Mr. F. D. Parker, in answer to the magistrate, said :—Mr. Brewin reported to me on the 27th of last month, that he had found linen, of the value of between Rs. 400 and 500, in the possession of this last contractor. I made enquiries and found that he had no right to the property.

The Magistrate.—I must tell you Mr. Parker, that this Court is labouring under considerable disadvantage from the P. and O. Company not prosecuting in this case.

Mr. Parker.—I am prepared to take civil proceedings in the case.

Mr. Branson.—I say, your worship, that this is a civil case only—a short delivery of goods.

Mr. Parker.—Also I wish to save my time in coming here.

The Magistrate.—It is not only your time, but the interest of the company that should be looked to.

Mr. Parker.—I may say that I am the best judge of the interest of the Company.

The Magistrate.—As I understand it, the P. and O. Company have not given the assistance to the police in this case which the police have a right to expect; and the consequence is that I have not been able to frame the charge against the defendant.

Mr. Parker.—I consider that I am entitled to elect which proceeding I shall adopt. My time is very valuable, and I wish to avoid a lengthened inquiry here. I am also satisfied that the interests of justice have been well served by the amends the man has made.

The Magistrate.—Well, you have made certain inquiries, and what is the result?

Mr. Parker.—I found that he had no right to the property, but for reasons of my own, I prefer to take civil proceedings instead of criminal.

The Magistrate.—From your own knowledge, can you say whether, if any property remains in the possession of the washing contractor at the end of fourteen months, it is dishonestly retained?

Mr. Parker.—Any property remaining in the possession of the washing contractor after the washing contract was dissolved, I should consider as dishonesty retained.

Mr. Branson.—I submit, Sir, that Mr. Parker's opinion is no evidence on a legal point.

The Magistrate.—I want to see the contract. Then I have to examine the superintending purser as to the system adopted in giving out and receiving back the linen.

Mr. Brewin.—Would your Worship ask Mr. Parker whether, since the report was made to him, he has made inquiries to ascertain if the man's account had been squared?

The Magistrate.—The superintending purser will be able to answer that.

Mr. Parker.—The superintending purser has the charge of that department. I may say that when Mr. Brewin reported the matter to me, he mentioned the name of Mr. Gell. If he had said that the defendant had been placed before the magistrate, I might have taken a different course.

The Magistrate.—Do you wish to shape your course differently now?

Mr. Parker.—No, not now.

The cross-examination of the witnesses was reserved by Mr. Branson; and on the application of the defendant, who wanted time for examination of the P. and O. Company's books, further enquiry was adjourned until the 3rd February next.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

A SUIT FOR JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

ANNIE HEMINGWAY *vs.* JOSEPH HEMINGWAY AND JOSEPH HEMINGWAY *vs.* ANNIE HEMINGWAY, *alias* ANNIE POWAR.

THIS is a suit and a cross suit. Mr. Latham and Mr. Sadashew Nana, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for Annie Hemingway, who is the petitioner in the first suit and respondent in the second; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Rivett-carnac, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Little, appeared for Mr. Joseph Hemingway, the respondent in the first suit and the petitioner in the second.

Mr. Latham read the petition of Annie Hemingway, which states that on the 26th December, 1876, the petitioner was lawfully married to the respondent at the Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay. After the marriage the petitioner cohabited with the respondent at Bombay and elsewhere, and they have five children living of the marriage, of ages ranging from 13 to 2 years. In January, 1881, and at divers other times, the respondent committed adultery with one Stella, who was staying with the petitioner as her children's companion, at their residence in Sutna. On the 28th and 29th of May last, and at divers other times, the respondent also committed adultery with one Mrs. S. at Dadur and elsewhere. In January, 1881, the respondent conducted himself towards the petitioner with great harshness and cruelty, abusing her in the grossest and most insulting language, and assaulting her severely on the face with his clenched fist. Under the circumstances the petitioner, in the month of January, 1881, withdrew from cohabitation with the respondent, and has ever since lived apart from him. On the 31st May last he left Bombay, and proceeded to Brijnath, in the Kangra Valley, where Mrs. S. shortly afterwards followed him, and he has ever since been living there in open adultery with her. The petitioner also states that no collusion exists between her and the respondent with respect to the subject of this suit. She therefore prays for a judicial separation, and that the Court may allow her such sum or sums of money by way of alimony as may seem fit, and that the court will make some proper provision with respect to the custody, maintenance, and education of the children.

The respondent denied that the petitioner was lawfully married to him at the Free General Assembly's Institute. She was a Hindoo and was married to a Hindoo named Duttoo. About the year 1863, the respondent made acquaintance with the petitioner. Her husband Duttoo was a mason by trade, and at that time employed under him. About the month of June, 1864, Duttoo came to Bombay and shortly afterwards went away leaving the petitioner behind him. In August, 1866, the petitioner represented to the respondent that her husband was dead. He believed that statement, inasmuch as Duttoo had been suffering from some sort of illness. About December, 1866, the petitioner became converted to the Christian faith, and was baptized taking the Christian name of Annie. The respondent said he went through the marriage ceremony with the petitioner in December, 1866, in consequence of the petitioner having falsely described herself as the widow of Duttoo. About three or four years after the pretended marriage the respondent said he for the first time discovered that Duttoo was alive, and he believed that he was still alive. The respondent submitted that, under the circumstances, the marriage was absolutely null and void. The respondent admitted that he had children of the pretended marriage with the petitioner. He denied that he had ever committed adultery with the woman Stella or with Mrs. S. He denied that he ever conducted himself towards the petitioner with great harshness and cruelty, or that he ever abused her or assaulted with his clenched fists. He admitted, however, that he struck the petitioner on the face with his open hand, under provocation, her temper being very bad; and he had at length to leave her and go to Brijnath. He admitted that he was employed under Messrs. Glover and Co., in the G. I. P. R. Co., &c., but he said it was not true that he had amassed a fortune. He believed that the petitioner, while living with him, had saved a sum of about Rs. 5,000. She invested the money in the purchase of carts which let out on hire. She took up carriage contracts at the docks and elsewhere and was in the enjoyment of a monthly income of Rs. 400 or Rs. 500. He was giving her Rs. 30. Two of the children went to school and were supported by the respondent, and the remaining three were living with the petitioner. But he was desirous that all his children should be delivered to him, and was ready to make provision for their maintenance and education.

Annie Hemingway, the respondent in the second suit, in reply to her husband's petition, denied the truth of the allegation that her husband went through the Christian ceremony of marriage with her in consequence of her describing herself as the widow of Duttoo. She denied that at the time of her marriage Duttoo was alive. She was married to Duttoo when she was about six or seven years old, and was married a second time at the age of about eighteen. She was regarded as the widow of Duttoo at least seven or eight years before her marriage with Hemingway.

After some discussion upon the question of costs, it was ordered that the costs that had been incurred up to date should be paid by Mr. Joseph Hemingway to the petitioner Annie Hemingway; that further costs should be paid by him from day to day; and that the attachment on the money belonging to Mr. Hemingway in the Chartered Mercantile Bank should be removed.

The case was then adjourned until to-morrow (Saturday).

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

A CLAIM FOR TWENTY-SEVEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER *vs.* KESSOWJEE NAIK.

THE suit is brought by the plaintiff, the Official Assignee at Bombay, and assignee of the estate and effects of the late firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 27,21,411-12-11, with interest from the 13th January, 1879, at 9 per cent. per annum. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Little, for the defendant.

Dadoomeya Dost Mahomed's examination by Mr. Lang was continued to-day. He said that the defendant had generally a very small balance with him, less than Rs. 500; and the rest of his moneys were kept in the hands of Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s cashier. One of the disputed items, Rs. 4,81,981, was composed of there items which the witness mentioned. On the 8th November, 1838, Nursey Kessowjee sold 600 New Alexandra shares to Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, but no entry of the transaction appeared in the defendant's books, nor were the monies credited to defendant in Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s books. Before that, some Alexandra shares had been sold, and the proceeds had been credited to the defendant in Nursey Kessowjee's books. The defendant had been debited with the purchase money of all these shares, when they were bought, in the books of the firm. An item of Rs. 1,95,000 appeared in Nursey Kessowjee's books as the price of 600 Alexandra shares sold to Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, but the amount had not been credited to the defendant. On the 12th November, 1878, the firm sold one more share at Rs. 275, and on the 2nd December, 1878, another ten shares at Rs. 797 a share. On the 13th December, 1878, the firm sold three shares at Rs. 275 a share. The firm bought 150 shares of the Alexandra Company for Rs. 63,969 from Premchund Roychund. These shares originally belonged to the defendant. They were sold to Premchund by the firm. On the 23rd October, 1878, the firm sold eight new shares for Rs. 2,280 to Premchund. Twenty seven Hyderabad shares were purchased by Nursey and Co., from the defendant for Rs. 18,900 at Rs. 700 per share. These shares were mortgaged to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, as a security for their current account. The shares were subsequently sold by the Hongkong Bank. The sum realised by this sale was not credited to the account of the defendant. Sixty-nine shares in the Colaba Company were purchased by Nursey Kessowjee and Company from the defendant for Rs. 51,750 at Rs. 750 per share, on the 3rd July, 1878. The Company purchased 23 other shares on the 9th December, 1878, for Rs. 17,250 from outsiders. These shares were not sold, but mortgaged before the insolvency. Those 69 shares were mortgaged by the firm before they were purchased from the defendant. The mortgage money of these Colaba shares was not credited to the defendant. Rs. 1,15,851, was the purchase money of 331 shares of the Nursey Mill brought by the firm from the defendant on the 12th September, 1878. Fifty shares of the defendant were sold to Premchund Roychund and Rs. 63,750 were debited to him. Premchund did not pay for the shares in cash. He left the shares in mortgage with Nursey Kessowjee and Company. On the 27th November, 1876, Premchund paid Rs. 2,000 margin money. The shares still remained with Nursey Kessowjee & Co. The margin money was paid to Nursey Kessowjee and Company in 1934, Rs. 63,969-1-10, and were due by Premchund. Nursey purchased those shares from Premchund at the amount due by him. Premchund in his account with Kessowjee Naik was credited with Rs. 63,963-1-10, and also in the journal of the firm of Nursey Kessowjee the amount was credited to him. The sum was debited in Nursey's books to the transactions in the New Alexandra mill shares account. The liability on a large number of Mazagon and Frere shares was taken over by Kessowjee Naik.

After some further examination, the court adjourned.

A DESTROYER OF WHITE ANTS.

WE have had in the course of our career many inquiries as to how to get rid of white ants, but we have always looked upon these pests as one of the ills which flesh is heir to in this country. But at the last meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society we see that a supposed antidote to white ants has been invented, for Dr. R. F. Thompson submitted a specimen of his antidote with the following letter :—

"I read a letter from Messrs. Octavins Steel & Co., in the prsceedings of the Society some months back (November 1880) with advertance to white ants causing some of the Managers of their Tea Estates much annoyance and uneasiness. I have given the matter much attention, and now beg to submit a sample of a specific prepared *entirely* from vegetable matter, which, I trust, will meet with success. The lower portion of the plant should be painted with it or smeared periodically; it will gradually dissolve and run down, destroy or remove these pests, and tend to nourish the plants or trees. I should like it tried on trees in the immediate vicinity of white ants."

"The Secretary mentioned that he had transferred a portion of this material to Messrs. Octavins Steel & Co., who had forwarded it to one of their gardens where the pest is very rife, and had promised to communnicate the result."

We shall look forward with come anxiety to see whether is it successful or not.—*Asian.*

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 7th January, there were 302 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 36·3 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 293 deaths, and the death-rate was [illegible] per thousand. There were 30 deaths from cholera, 105 from fevers, 25 from tetanus, and 8 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: 2 non-Asiatics, 11 mixed races, 204 Hindus, 84 Muhammadans, and 1 of other race.

THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM'S VISIT.—His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram will leave Calcutta in a fortnight, and proceed to Benares on a pilgrimage. From Benares, he will go to Allahabad to perform a religious ceremony, and after a brief stay there, will return to Calcutta. From here, he will leave for Vizianagram by steamer, which will be specially chartered for the occasion.—*Statesman.*

THEFT OF THEATRICAL PROGRAMMES.—In the Calcutta Police Court, on the 14th instant, [illegible] Mr. Marsden. Mr. Cranenburgh applied on [illegible] of Mr. Dave Carson, lessee of the Corinthian [illegible] for a warrant against John Jones a door-k[illegible] the dress circle on a charge of theft, on the [illegible] of the 10th instant of three progrrmmes v[illegible] Rs. 39. The programmes had been prepared [illegible] Viceregal party. Mr. Dave Carson who was [illegible] said that Jones had given the programmes [illegible] his permisson to a M. Fuchs, who was He[illegible] man's Agent, and Mr. Fuchs had given the [illegible] mes to Herr Bandmann. Mr. Fuchs had su[illegible]ly written to Mr. Dave Carson that he could prosecute Jones for theft. The programmes, which had been left in the box by the Viceregal parry were alleged to be disputed property. The Court directed a summous to be issued immediately as on the representation of Mr. Cranenburgh, one of the witnesses, Mr. Kellear was shortly leaving Calcutta. The summous was made returnable on Wednesday.—*Indian Daily News.*

CALCUTTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held on the 17th inst. The Chairman, Mr. Inglis, said, in regard to the rumour that the Government had intended to abolish the cotton duties and reimpose the income-tax, a mistake was made in 1878, in abolishing the duty on certain classes of grey goods, and it seems to be felt that the only remedy for the present inequalities is the total abolition of the duty on grey goods. If this can be conceded without any increase of direct taxation, no one will complain, but the tax-payers of India will have strong and just grounds of complaint against the Government if, in order to relieve cotton goods forms of taxation obnoxious to them are resorted to. It would be far better to bear with these inequalities for some time longer than that Government should forfeit the confidence of the people of this country in a matter with regard to which native opinion is, not without reason, suspious, as to the motives which influence the ruling power.—Telegram to the *Pioneer.*

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—A largely signed memorial has been submitted to the Bengal Government, complaining of the great trouble, inconvenience and hardship to which the public generally are constantly subjected on account of the mismanagement of the Company, and to point out the following serious irregularities in the working of the E. B. Railway: —On every occasion on which pilgrims in large numbers go to Calcutta or other places on the banks of the Hooghly close to the E. B. Railway stations, they are packed in goods-waggons like cattle; and it not unfrequently happens that even waggons are not available, and passengers, provided with tickets issued by the company, have to wait for days in the open air, exposed to the sun and rain, and if this be the cold season, as is often the case, it may be easily imagined what hardships the passengers have to endure. There are certain restrictions as the number of passengers each carriage should contain, but these restrictions are very rarely attended to, even during ordinary times. During the *pooja* holidays every year, the over-crowding is so great that passengers are often complied to remain standing for want of seats. While the Eastern Bengal Railway Company never fails to prosecute or realise excess fare from passengers, who, often by mistake and through ignorance, travel in higher class carriages with lower class tickets, no portion of the fare is remitted by the Company when passengers are forced into goods-waggons or lower class carriages with higher class tickets. Water, as a rule, is not supplied to the Hindu passengers during the hot season, when the want of it is keenly felt. The petitioners most respectfully solicit that His Honour the Lieut.-Governor will be pleased to order a searching enquiry to be made regarding their complaints, and that he will be pleased to take such steps as may be deemed proper in order to redress the grievances brought to notice.

MADRAS.

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.—A public meeting of the native community of Madras was to be held at Patcheappah's Hall, yesterday (Friday), with a view to adopt measures to present an address of welcome to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore on the occasion of his approaching visit to the Madras presidency.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—A respectable looking Mahomedan was charged by Serjeant Hulbert of the Reserve Police before Mr. T. V. Poonoosawmy Pillay, at the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Black Town, with having at noon on the 17th instant, walked into the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Black Town, with his slippers on. The accused admitted the charge and stated that he was not aware of the rules of the Court, and begged His Worship to deal leniently with him as this was his first offence of being disrespectful. His Worship convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of one rupee.—*Athenæum.*

SNAKE-BITE.—The *Western Star* gives the following account of a melancholy occurrence at Cochin :—A Brahmin and four Moplahs are reported to have died at Quailandy about a fortnight ago, from snake-bite. These unfortunate men were on their way home from the Munsiff's Court, when they heard a rattling noise, and fearing to meet the author they suspected it was a snake, they ran, but unfortunately in the wrong direction. It was dark, and somehow the snakes, there were two, succeeded in attacking the whole lot. Three of the men died immediately [illegible] one the next day. The noise made by the poor [illegible]tims brought the neighbours to the spot with torches. The snakes were found in the vicinity and were of course killed.—*Times.*

ARRIVAL OF SIR F. ROBERTS AT RANGOON.—A telegram to the *Madras Mail* says that Sir Frederick Roberts reached Rangoon about 10 o'clock on Monday morning. A number of gentlemen had assembled on the warf to meet him, and he was received by the Chief Commissioner and Major General Kempster. A salute was fired by the Volunteer Artillery, and the guard of honour of Regulars and Volunteers in attendance was inspected by his Excellency. He then drove off to Government House, another salute by the Royal Artillery greeting his entrance in the Cantonment. A garrison parade was to take place on the maidan on Tuesday morning, General Roberts proceeded on Wednesday to the frontier station of Thayetmyo.

A MISTAKE IN THE BACHELOR OF LAWS EXAMINATION.—On the morning of Tuesday last, at about 10 o'clock, when the candidates for the Bachelor of

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Laws Examination were assembled in the Presidency College hall to answer the question papers, to their great surprise they found that by mistake the Equity paper was about to be distributed instead of the paper on Torts, which was the subject prescribed for examination on that day from 10 to 1 p. m. under the University rules. When a suggestion was made that the evening paper might be distributed for the morning, the candidates urged that they stood at a great disadvantage, for during one hour's interval allowed them for the evening paper, they would revise the subject they would be examined upon, whereupon the Torts paper was postponed to Friday, and no examination was held on Tuesday.—*Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL ENTERPRISE.—With reference to a note on the subject, in our issue of the 12th instant, we are informed, as we had indeed previously surmised, that Government has issued no orders for the use of sleepers imported from Canada, in preference to those of Deodar wood locally obtainable, on the Punjab Northern State Railway. A portion of the stock of pine sleepers originally intended to be used in the construction of the Kandahar railway and lying surplus at Karachi has been utilised, and that advantageously, for they would otherwise have been wasted. Moreover, as the market price for deodar sleepers was in process of being raised by the demand, the pine sleepers could be made properly available to keep down prices, and also to impose a check upon contractors proffering an inferior quality of deodar sleepers.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

ON Tuesday last an alarming accident occurred on the East India Railway, resulting in the death of twelve native passengers and the serious injury of fourteen others. The accident occurred to the up mail train which left Allahabad on Monday night, and which was heavily laden with pilgrims returning from the Magh Mela. It appears that the mail which was considerably behind time, had reached Badan in safety, and it had only two further stages to make before it reached Toondla. On nearing the next station, however, it ran into a goods train at a high rate of speed. The engine and the foremost carriages of the mail train were wrecked, and it is feared that the accident to life is much more extensive than has been reported. We regret that we are not in a position to state whether any Europeans were travelling by the mail, or whether any are included in the returns of killed and wounded. The railway authorities at Allahabad have refused to answer any enquiries on the subject, either professing to know nothing of the matter or declaring that they are not at liberty to give information. It is monstrous to suppose that the interests of the Railway are served by any attempt to suppress information in a matter of this kind, and we cannot believe for a moment that the Company has laid down any rule to enforce the suppression of the truth in such matters. In the first place it would soon be found that it was utterly impossibly to hush up information about accidents, while the attempt to do so could only have the mischievous effect of creating fear and distrust. And then, as in the present case, to withhold the particulars is only to give rise to widespread uneasiness among the friends and relatives of those who were travelling at the time. The advantages of laying the whole matter before the public would not require a passing reflection, but for the fact that the Allahabad authorities are either labouring under some strange delusion as to the nature of their duty, or are guilty of a most extraordinary blending of boorishness and apathy. It is true that the accident happened beyond the Allahibad district, but it had a direct connection with the traffic passing over this part of the line. It may be safely surmised that the accident was due, in a certain sense, to the strain which has been placed upon the railway by the enormous pilgrim traffic of the past fortnight. And yet, although Allahabad is the converging centre of this stupendous traffic, the authorities in charge know nothing, or can say nothing, of an accident to a mail train which had not left the station many hours, and which conveyed from the station a large body of pilgrims and others. We understand that medical aid from Toondla and Agra was speedily on the scene of the accident, and that the injured were conveyed to the hospital at the latter place. The damage to rolling stock is very considerable, and the line was blocked until late yesterday (Tuesday) evening. The driver of the mail train and the guards of both trains have been severely hurt; the guard of the mail is not expected to recover from his injuries.—*Indian Herald.*

WE are sorry to hear that a serious accident has befallen the up mail train of the E. I. Railway at Shekoabad station. Up to 1 p. m. no particulars had been received at the Agra Fort Station beyond a telegram that a "collision with great loss of life" had taken place. Dr. Hilson and other medical attendants were in readiness to start by a special for Shekoabad, when a second telegram was received from Toondla: "Do not send doctors; sufficient medical attendance procured." Doubts are expressed as to how a collision could take place at Shekoabad, seeing that it is not a station at which trains pass one another.

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LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU AND CIE.,

MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS.

FANCY BALL 2ND FEBRUARY, 1882.

Orders for the above Ball will be registered until THURSDAY, the 26th instant.

We keep a large assortment of Fancy Materials, and have a large selection of Fancy Plates.

FIFTEEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

RAMPART-ROW AND CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

20th January, 1882.

WARM CLOTHING.

IN this Department we have most of the articles always ready, and those requiring to be made to measure we can manufacture in a very short time after receipt of reliable measures. All these Goods we can strongly recommend as being suitable for the Cold Season in the Districts and the rough wear and tear of camping-out life

CASH PRICES.

No charge for packing, no charge for carriage on parcels value Rs. 20 and upwards, when remittance accompanies order, and no discount.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Flannel Shirts, ½ dozen	52	0	Stout Knit Ringwood Mitts	1	12
Silk and Wool do., "	52	0	Warm Merino Socks, per dozen, from	21	0
Flannel Sleeping Suits, each	18	0	Very Warm Grey Lambswool	25	0
Silk and Wool do. "	18	0	Stout Merino Knicker Stockings, per pair	5	8
Flannel Pyjamas, per pair	9	0	Heavy Ribbed do. do "	5	8
Flannel Dressing Gowns, each	23	0	Knitted Cardigan Jackets, from	10	0
Soft "India Tweed" do. "	30	0	Woollen Mufflers, each	2	0
Stout Angola Suits, from	45	0	Warm Grey Merino Under-vests, each	6	8
Scotch Cheviot do.	45	0	Warm Grey Merino Pants, each	6	8
Heavy Chesterfield Overcoats	45	0	Stoutest Scotch Lambswool Vests, each	7	8
Heavy "Ulsters"	55	0	Stoutest Scotch Lambswool Pants, "	7	8
Flannel Cholera Belts, each	3	8	The "District Rug," long and warm	18	0
Large Pin Scarfs, from	1	4	Heavy Scotch Mauds, from	30	0
Military Doe Gloves, per pair	4	8	Best White & Scarlet Blankets, per pair, from	30	0
Stout Dogskin Driving Gloves	4	0	Coloured Austrian Blankets, each	22	0
Stout Knit Ringwood do.	1	12	Extra fine do. "	32	0

ASQUITH AND LORD,

8, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDING HOUSE IN LONDON,
MESSRS. POOLE & LORD, 145, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £250,000

SOLE PATENTEES FOR INDIA OF THE BRUSH AND LANE FOX SYSTEMS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

DIRECTORS.
ERNEST NOEL, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
GENERAL HENRY DYETT ABBOTT, C. B.
ALEXANDER McARTHUR, Esq., M. P.
LATIMER CLARK, Esq., M. I. C. E.
MAJOR CHARLES H. STRUTT, Managing Director.
JAMES PENDER, Esq.

BANKERS.
Messrs. GLYNN, MILES, CURRIE & Co., London.
ROYAL BANK of SCOTLAND—Edinburgh.
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON and CHINA.

OFFICES.
53 A., Old Broad-street, E. C.
Eldon-road, Bombay.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to give estimates and execute orders for the supply of Machinery and Lamps upon the BRUSH SYSTEM for lighting Roads, Streets, Gardens, Railway Stations, Docks, Warehouses, Factories, Barracks, Halls, &c., or upon the LANE FOX INCANDESCENT SYSTEM for lighting the interiors of Palaces, Clubs, Hotels, Mess-rooms, Bungalows, Private Houses, Business Offices, &c., by lamps of Ten Candle Power, and upwards.

By the Brush System any number of lights from 1 to 40, each of 2,000 candle power, or any number from 1 to 12, each of 6,000 candle power, or a single light of 50,000 or more candle power, can be produced from one dynamo-machine. The connecting wires may be extended over circuits of many miles, and a great economy is effected by this method of lighting.

The following is a selection from the list of prominent places in Great Britain at which the Brush Electric Light is now in use :—

THE ADMIRALTY.
WOOLWICH ARSENAL.
HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (CLOCK TOWER).
SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.
SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
BOLCKOW, VAUGHAN & CO.
BASS AND CO. (BURTON-ON-TRENT).
RHYMNEY IRON COMPANY.
CITY OF LONDON (BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE TO CHEAPSIDE).
SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.
GENERAL POST OFFICE.
CITY OF EDINBURGH (PRINCES-STREET).
ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.
ALEXANDRA PALACE.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.
COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.
MAUDSLAY, SON, AND FIELD.

The Company will also receive applications for concessions and licenses under both systems for Cities and Districts in India.

Agencies will be Established in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

All enquiries to be addressed to the Managing Director at the Temporary Offices of the Company in Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE. LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA
BOMBAY
MADRAS
KURRACHEE
POONAH
AGRA
LUCKNOW
CAWNPORE
DELHI
BENARES
LAHORE
DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

FOR THE APPROACHING FESTIVE SEASON.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c., &c.,

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that their extensive stock of Jewellery has been further augmented by a large and varied assortment of the latest novelties produced in Europe, all guaranteed to be 18-carat gold, which have been carefully selected by our Principal during his recent journey through that continent

LADIES' WATCHCHAINS AND GUARDS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 175.

LADIES' NECKLETS, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 240.

LADIES NECKLETS WITH LOCKET in case, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 600.

LADIES' LOCKETS AND PENDANTS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 400.

LADIES' BRACELETS, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 700.

LADIES' BROOCHES, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 265.

LADIES' EARRING AND EARSTUDS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 525.

LADIES' SUITS consisting of BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 160 to Rs. 825.

LADIES' DEMI-SUITS consisting of BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 375.

LADIES' ENGAGEMENT RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 450.

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 190.

GENTLEMEN'S PENCIL CASES, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65.

GENTLEMEN'S CHARMS and SEALS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 68.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF RINGS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 75.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 55.

GENTLEMEN'S KEEPER RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS from Rs. 65 to Rs. 1,250.

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS consisting of SET of four STUDS with SLEEVE LINKS or SOLITAIRS, from Rs. 38 to Rs. 60.

The above are either in plain gold, chased or set with jewels.

POONA, 1, EAST STREET. **C. MARCKS & CO.,** BOMBAY, 2, RAMPART-ROW.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are the only recognized Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India.

We are also recognized Shippers on the London Market.

Our House in India was founded in 1842.

And in Europe in 1815.

Every description of both popular and suitable Wines for this climate may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS:
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS:
REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

CASH. per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH. per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Per Case. Pts. Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton .. .. (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	" Rauzan ..	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	" Palmer ..	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	" La Rose .. (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
26 0	28 12	Sparkling Claret	27 0	30 0
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..
		BURGUNDY.		
33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..
		CHAMPAGNE.		
55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
54 8	57 4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	57 0	60 0
33 0	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	34 8	..
35 4	36 12	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	38 8
32 12	31 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
5 8	27 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	28 8
12	30 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0
		SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.		
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0
		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
40 8	..	Hock, Marcobrunner	42 8	
33 12	..	Liebfraumilch	35 8	
29 8	31 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
19 4	..	Carlowitz	20 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	SHERRY.		CREDIT. Per doz Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. 1. rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera		30 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior	black sea	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry,	pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour,	yellow seal	17 8
27 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..
		LIQUEURS.		
49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow "	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 0	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 0
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	" fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 8
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar, Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac. * * * *	15 8
13 0	" * * *	13 8
11 4	" * *	11 8
10 8	" *	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. .. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 " .. .. .. " 3 0 "
Do. do. 4 " .. .. .. " 4 0 "
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a. 8 12 Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall. Rs. a. 9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla..	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Price.
THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ONCE A WEEK.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. MANECKJEE COWASJEE TADIWALLA, of Morenas and Co.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.

MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

UPWARDS OF FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING is paid annually by this office to the representatives of deceased Policy holders.

THE INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims amount to FIVE MILLIONS AND-A-HALF STERLING.

ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 14, RAMPART-ROW.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1880.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,069,592
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,174,302
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,499,008

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
" 1880 .... £833,079

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865	£1,192,476 7 11	1875	£3,258,437 10 9
1870	£1,924,012 3 5	1880	£4,528,542 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	"	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	"	3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
738 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 29,23,250.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived withou Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

SATIN CRETONNE.

Just unpacked a consignment of SATIN CRETONNE of VARIETY of LATEST PATTERNS.

BEDSTEADS.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Poxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames. Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood Rocking Horses of all sizes.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, Wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

English Silks, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles; Borders, and in pieces of sizes: Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, of Horse-hair), made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux, Overland Chairs, &c.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any Indian, English or foreign designs of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. undertakes gilding in Oil painting on Walls of Palaces or Durbar Halls or ornamenting Gardens in any part of India in the best approved style and design. He has also a large collection of different kinds of Wood in logs, such as English or Indian Teak, Blackwood, &c., for sale at his depot.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, reline, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar and many other Native Chiefs induces him to hope for continuance of public support.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
MEDOC
BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.
Cash Rs. 9 8, credit Rs. 9 4 per dozen qts.
" 6 0, " " 6 4 " pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS .... Rs. 75
KILDERKINS .... " 30
Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.
NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturday.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 35 0	Rs. ..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 57 0	" 60 0
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	" 17 8	" 20 8
Geisenheimer	" 18 8	" 21 8
Liebfraumilch	" 22 0	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	..
Rudesheimer	" 26 12	..
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	..
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s **2-star Brandy	" 30 0	..
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy	" 23 0	..
Do. Brandy ***3-star	" 32 0	..
CLARETS, From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 8	Rs. 16 8
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 22 0
Chateau Divian	" 20 0	22 0
Chateau d'Ulgan	" 20 0	..
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)		Rs. 5 0
Do. do. (1 doz. pints.)		" 3 0
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)		" 5 0
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	" 30 0	..
Kuemmel, (a delicious liquor)	" 32 0	..
No. 1, Do. (do.)	" 38 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 20th November, 1881.

CARLTON WHISKEY, ELEVEN YEARS OLD.

Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, 1875,
December 20.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.
SHIPPERS.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.
Bombay, January, 1880.

ABU HOTEL.

A FIRST-RATE HOTEL is to be OPENED from the 1st February, 1882, on MOUNT ABU for Ladies and Gentlemen with comfortable accommodation at moderate charges under Portuguese management by the undersigned.

D'COSTA & SOUZA,
Proprietors.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

NOTICES.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY BRIDGE (5 of 60') over the Bhogawati River, at Donavadi near Kolhapur. Forms of Tender, specification of work and conditions of contract can be obtained on application, and Plans can be inspected, at the office of the undersigned on payment of Rupees five. Tenders to be received by the sixth of February, 1882. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tenders not on the printed form will not be taken into consideration.

R. SHANNON, B. A. C. E.,
State Executive Engineer, Kolhapore.
State Executive Engineer's office, Kolhapore, 6th January 1882.

DEVARENNES & Co.,

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.